

Five colleges in areas shut as unrest goes on

By JOEL GREENBERG
and ASHER WALLFISH
Jerusalem Post Reporters

HEBRON — All five major universities in the territories are closed today in the wake of unrest that has swept the West Bank and Gaza Strip for nine straight days.

Four Israelis and a Palestinian girl were injured in yesterday's violence.

Bir Zeit University was ordered shut for 24 hours on the grounds that disturbances were planned at the campus, and Bethlehem University was ordered closed for four days after recent demonstrations. An-Najah University has been ordered closed for a month, Hebron University has been closed by its administration for a week, and Islamic University in Gaza has been ordered closed until tomorrow following disturbances.

Senior IDF officers told reporters in Hebron that the persistent unrest was a deliberately organized response to the plight of besieged Palestinians in refugee camps in Lebanon.

Chief of General Staff Rav-Aluf Moshe Levy said yesterday that although incitement and stone-throwing incidents in the West Bank were increasing in number and gravity, their importance should not be exaggerated.

Levy told the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defence Committee that the IDF was far from impotent in the face of the mounting disturbances in the areas. The IDF did not believe in being quick on the trigger, he said. The most effective policy was to bring in stronger forces from time to time to cope with local situations.



Three men in plainclothes, apparently of the security forces, rough up an Arab yesterday morning in Ramallah as they arrest him following a rock-throwing incident. Faces of the security men were blacked out by Reuters in order to conceal their identities. (Reuters)

The IDF's Judea area commander said Israeli Arabs had been arrested in recent disturbances at Hebron University, including a resident of the French Hill neighbourhood in Jerusalem. The Israeli Arabs studied at the university and were from Acre, Taiba, Arraba and Sakhnin, he said.

In Nabulus yesterday, a Palestinian

was sentenced to two years in prison for throwing stones and bottles which injured an IDF officer in December.

Much of yesterday's unrest occurred in the Gaza Strip, where security forces closed off an area around Khan Yunis.

A policeman shot and wounded a (Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

Major hospital strike looms

By JUDY SIEGEL
Post Science and Health Reporter

A doctors' strike at government hospitals appeared imminent after a three-hour meeting of the health and finance ministers and the Histadrut secretary-general yesterday failed to produce results. The doctors have threatened to walk off their jobs tomorrow.

If the doctors carry out their threat, the hospitals will go over to a Shabbat schedule.

The nurses, who had also threatened to strike tomorrow, decided yesterday not to join the doctors after Finance Minister Moshe Nissim said the nurses' demands would be dealt with by Histadrut trade union department chairman Haim Haberfeld and Hillel Dudai, director of the Treasury's wage and labour agreements department. But the nurses warned that if there was no "real progress," they would strike on Monday along with administrative and maintenance workers at government hospitals.

The administrative and maintenance workers accepted an appeal by Health Minister Shoshana Arbeli-Almosino yesterday not to join the doctors' walkout tomorrow. But they said they would start an "extended strike" on Monday if no progress was made on their demands for wage increases.

The doctors say they are not striking for higher wages, but "to save the government hospital system."

They oppose the manpower cuts called for in the government's economic reform package that will result in the dismissal of hundreds of Health Ministry employees, including doctors.

The nurses are angry because, they claim, an agreement signed with them over three months ago has not been completely implemented. Overtime pay, shorter shifts, subsidized transport to and from work and rental housing for single nurses have not been granted, the nurses claim.

The government maintenance and administrative workers, who struck the hospitals a few weeks ago, are complaining that no progress has been made by the Padeh Committee, which has been charged with equalizing their salaries with those of their counterparts in Kupat Holim Clalit institutions.

The national secretariat of the Kupat Holim Clalit hospital clerks and maintenance workers met in Tel Aviv last night to consider an appeal by the Histadrut trade union department to return to work.

The Histadrut promised to study their demands, and appealed to the 9,000 workers to end their three-day strike.

Because of the walkout, garbage has been accumulating in the wards. Meals prepared by outside caterers were distributed by volunteers and patients' relatives yesterday, as no meals were cooked in the hospital kitchens.

70 killed in Brazil crash

RIO DE JANEIRO (Reuters). — At least 70 people died and over 300 were injured yesterday when two crowded passenger trains collided in a suburb of Sao Paulo, police said.

Firemen and civil defence workers working to free victims trapped in the wreckage were hindered by torrential rains.

A police investigator said one train ran into the side of the other just outside the station of Itaquera in the east of Sao Paulo.

'Issue could lead to elections'

Shultz, Shamir clash on international parley

By WOLF BLITZER
Jerusalem Post Correspondent

WASHINGTON. — Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir and Secretary of State George Shultz emerged from their first round of talks yesterday publicly disagreeing over the value of an international conference on the Arab-Israeli conflict.

Shultz told reporters that the U.S. was prepared to consider all sorts of ways, "including an international conference," to achieve direct Arab-Israeli peace negotiations.

But Shamir, who stood next to the secretary during a brief informal exchange with the press, said that he firmly opposed any international conference, insisting it would represent a major threat to Israel.

Israeli officials said that the prime minister told Shultz during their two-hour discussion that the majority in Israel shared his opposition to any international conference, and that this issue could even lead to early elections.

Shultz's position was clearly closer to that of Vice Premier Shimon Peres.

During the meeting with Shamir, the secretary said that the U.S. opposed an international conference as envisaged by the Soviet Union. But this did not necessarily rule out an international conference that would lead to direct negotiations.

Shamir, who is due to meet today with President Reagan at the White House, was also told that the Reagan administration continues to support "freedom of choice" for emigrating Soviet Jews — meaning that they can settle in the U.S. or Israel. Israel has been pressing for a change in the American stance so that Soviet Jews, whose exit visas are stamped for Israel, would have to go to Israel before making a final choice.

"Our position has not changed," a senior administration official told reporters at a White House briefing. "It is the principle of supporting freedom of choice, freedom of movement."

Shultz described yesterday's talks as "very productive." He said that



Prime Minister Shamir with U.S. Secretary of State Shultz in Washington yesterday. (AFP)

U.S.-Israeli strategic cooperation was essential. While praising the economic recovery programme to date, he urged Israel to implement additional economic reforms.

Shamir described U.S.-Israeli relations as very strong and went out of his way to laud Shultz and President Reagan for their support of Israel.

Asked about the Jonathan Pollard spy scandal, Shamir said it was not discussed during yesterday's meeting. "It was a very painful experience for us," he said, noting that Israel had dismantled the intelligence unit involved and "fully cooperated" in the investigation.

Before the meeting, a U.S. official who asked not to be identified by name made it clear that the administration was prepared to consider an international peace conference, provided that it was "structured in a way that would guarantee the quick reaching of direct negotiations between the parties." This is the position identified with Foreign Minister Peres, and openly opposed by Shamir.

The official said the conference

would also have to be structured so that it "does not attempt to overturn understandings reached between the parties."

The U.S., he noted, understands Shamir's position, "and we also have been in contact with King Hussein. So we think it is important to explore all possible ways to get to those direct negotiations."

He added that the U.S. had never supported Jordan's "going independently into a negotiation" with Israel. "We've seen it as having to be a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation," he explained. "And this goes way back in our pronouncements that Palestinians have to be involved at every stage in the process."

Shamir, who flew to Washington yesterday morning from New York, was received at a brief ceremony at the reflecting pool near the Washington Monument by Shultz, who then drove with the prime minister to the Grand Hotel where they met privately. Later in the day, Shamir went to the State Department for the first of several longer sessions with Shultz.

White House spokesman Martin Fitzwater said that no subject had been eliminated from Shamir's agenda in Washington. But the senior administration official later predicted that the Pollard spy scandal and the Iran arms affair would not be the major focus of Shamir's talks with the administration.

"Given the ongoing bilateral discussions as well as the evolving judicial processes," he said, "we do not expect either the Pollard case or the Iran arms issue to be an important focus of discussions."

He said that the U.S. was not planning to make Israel a scapegoat in the Iran controversy. "We have made it clear that we accept responsibility for our own decisions and we're not trying to blame Israel," he said.

Fitzwater confirmed that Reagan has approved a congressional initiative aimed at enabling Israel and a few other non-Nato allies — Japan, South Korea, Egypt and Australia — "to compete" with the Nato allies for

(Continued on Back Page)

Shi'ites, leftists in fierce Beirut duel

Jerusalem Post Staff and Agencies

BEIRUT. — Shi'ite Muslim militiamen battled their nominal allies, a leftist alliance of Druse and Communist gunmen in West Beirut, for the third day yesterday, in a struggle for control of the capital's Muslim sector.

Police said at least 25 people were killed and 100 wounded in the fiercest factional fighting in West Beirut for three years. By police count, at least 27 people have been killed and 125 wounded since the clashes broke out. Reports late last night, however, indicated that the fighting had slackened following Syrian mediation.

A Communist Party communiqué said a lone assassin broke into the home of party ideologue and writer Hussein Mroweh in the Ramlet al-Baida district at mid-afternoon and shot him dead with a silenced-equipped pistol.

The statement said Mroweh, 77, was a member of the party's central committee and charged, without elaboration, that he was killed by "sectarians."

Earlier in the days, dozens of buildings burned out of control in residential districts because the intensity of the fighting stopped fire engines getting through.

Several apartment buildings were gutted and scores of cars were destroyed by gunfire and rocket-propelled grenades.

The fighting halted efforts to locate Anglican church envoy Terry Waite, missing since January 20 on a mission to negotiate with Shi'ite extremists to free two American captives. Two other emissaries, American Muslim leaders Muhammad Muhi and Dale Shabaneh, were trapped in their hotel.

The street battles also stymied attempts to send UN food supplies to hungry Palestinians in the refugee camps of Bourj al-Barajneh and Shatila, besieged for three months by the Shi'ite Amal militia.

The fighting began when Amal tried to open an office near the Communist Party's official newspaper, *al-Nida*, in the Watwat neighbourhood.

Communist gunmen destroyed the Amal office with rocket-propelled grenades. The fighting spread and Druse warlord Walid Jumblatt's Progressive Socialist Party joined forces with the Communists.

Witnesses said there were many more casualties than reported, with fighting surging back and forth and paralyzing the capital's Muslim sector.

They said members of Lebanon's pro-Soviet Communist Party, joined by Druse gunmen and members of other leftist groups, were posing a direct challenge to Syria and its Shi'ite allies.

(Continued on Page 3)

A-G trying to sidestep convert ruling

By MENACHEM SHALEV
Jerusalem Post Reporter

Acting on the request of Prime Minister Shamir, Attorney-General Yosef Harish has asked two Reform converts to postpone for six months their petition to the High Court of Justice to be registered as Jews.

The *Jerusalem Post* has learned that Shamir's request was relayed through Deputy Minister Ronnie Milo, who is handling the Interior Ministry on behalf of the premier. The request cites the deliberations of the recently-appointed interministerial committee on conversions, which has been given six months to

try to find an acceptable formula for registering non-Orthodox converts who immigrate to Israel.

Such a delay would facilitate the return of Shas to the coalition and help its leader, Yitzhak Peretz, return to the post of interior minister. Peretz resigned after the High Court ordered his ministry to register Shoshana Miller, a Reform convert, as a Jew.

Milo later told the Knesset that the Miller case created a precedent and that other Reform converts would also be registered as Jews.

Harish approached attorney Yosef Ben-Menashe, who is repre-

sented Julia Ann Biglaizer and Murilo Pinto Varela of Kibbutz Mishmar Hanegev, to ask for the six-month delay on the petition. The couple has yet to give its answer to Harish's request.

On February 1, the High Court ordered the Interior Ministry to show cause why it should not register the two as Jews.

Ben-Menashe also petitioned the Court on behalf of Gail Moscovitch, a convert who now lives on Kibbutz Gonen.

Senior legal figures said last night that Harish should have rejected Shamir's request outright.

Harish pushes for probe of banks

Post Knesset Correspondent

Attorney-General Yosef Harish said yesterday that he would shortly ask the police to open a probe against certain banks and their senior officials suspected of having committed criminal offences in connection with the bank shares regulation affair.

Dr. Ayala Procaccio, one of Harish's aides who is following up the

work of the Bejski Commission into the bank shares crash, said the suspected offences related to the Foreign Currency Control Law, the Securities Law, the Banking Law and the Penal Code.

Alignment MK Haim Ramon said that if Harish's follow-up did not proceed faster, the first charges would only be filed in 1990, seven years after the offences.

Menachem Shalev adds: Justice Ministry officials also revealed at the committee meeting that the police had recommended that the State Attorney's Office press charges against executives of both Bank Leumi and Discount Bank for intentionally giving misleading investment advice to clients concerning the purchase and sale of bank shares.

Horrors of Treblinka dominate testimony trial

nor how much more time he needed to question Arad. "At least half a day, perhaps a full day," was the answer.

Today's session will almost certainly be taken up, then, with O'Connor's examination of Arad's accuracy as a witness, which some see as a portent of the general strategy the defence is likely to pursue.

At the beginning of yesterday morning's session, there was a sharp exchange between Sheftel and Levin.

Sheftel said: "If the prosecution insists that [details of the Holocaust] be heard, then we say the aim is not to present them to the court, but to

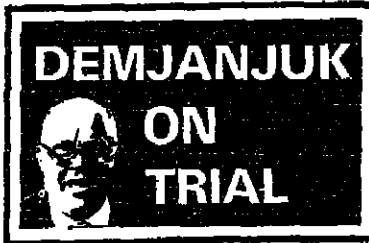
the 16 television cameras in the hall. This is an attempt to turn this into a show trial, the most outstanding example of which took place in Russia."

Levin replied, "Remarks of this nature have no place in an Israeli courtroom. The court is interested in hearing the factual and historical background. This is a public trial and you cannot say that witnesses are brought here for the sake of the mass media."

After further wrangling about the necessity of submitting documents in support of what Arad was going to say, the Holocaust historian who has written a book on Treblinka was finally allowed to have his say. He

was "led" most of the time with questions by State Attorney Yona Blatman.

Saying that Treblinka was the largest cemetery of Polish Jewry, and that with the term Holocaust a new concept was created in Jewish consciousness, Arad asserted that a total of 870,000 Jews had been killed



ON TRIAL

at Treblinka. (Other estimates have ranged from 700,000 to 1,200,000.)

Arad outlined the major steps that had led to the setting up of the extermination — as distinct from concentration — camps, of which Treblinka was the biggest. (More people were killed at Auschwitz, but it also included labour camps, where some prisoners survived.)

Arad recalled the dates of the various decisions by Hitler, Goering, Himmler and Reinhard Heydrich. After Heydrich's death at the hands of Czech patriots, "Operation Reinhard" — for the extermination of Polish Jewry — was launched in earnest.

Arad described how personnel



Psychiatrist Anatoly Koryagin shown in an undated file photo. (Reuters)

The Israeli Foreign Ministry, acting on a request by Begun's close friends here, made contact through public figures with Arbatov in the U.S. Arbatov stuck by his assertion that Begun had been freed and insisted that red tape was holding up his return to Moscow.

Gerasimov said that on Friday the special Soviet commission reviewing dissident appeals had decided to release Koryagin to "spare him further imprisonment."

The official Tass news agency issued a report on Gerasimov's comments, quoting him as saying that Koryagin had been set free and that Begun's case was under review.

Gerasimov said about 150 dissidents have been granted pardons so

far in a review of sentences under two laws prohibiting anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda, and anti-Soviet slander. Another 140 to 150 cases — including that of Begun — are being considered, he said.

He announced about 140 of the releases a week earlier, saying they were made by decree of the Supreme Soviet. Gerasimov said those freed applied for pardons and promised to cease anti-Soviet behaviour. Some of the released prisoners said they had not made such a promise.

It was not clear whether Begun and Koryagin had personally asked for pardons, or whether they had signed statements required of some other freed dissidents promising to cease anti-Soviet activity.

Gerasimov said all prisoners are entitled to ask for reduced sentences after serving at least half of their term, and that both Koryagin and Begun qualified for such appeals.

Begun's son Boris said yesterday that he would begin a hunger strike today if his father was not freed. Boris Begun was expected to begin a 15-day jail sentence today following his arrest last week after participating in a series of demonstrations on Arbat St. in Moscow.

In another development, Soviet Jewry sources in Tel Aviv yesterday said a report appeared in a Moscow evening newspaper this week saying that leading Jewish activists Vladimir Slepk and Prof. Alexander Lerner were recently refused exit visas. The report also said the two — both refugees for over 17 years — were told they would never be allowed to emigrate.

among Russian prisoners of war and trained at the Trawniki camp, not far from Treblinka and Sobibor. From July 1942, about 350,000 Warsaw ghetto Jews were shipped to Treblinka, Arad said.

Using a schematic map of the camp and photographic blow-ups of a model of the camp, he described the "processing" of the victims. The entire procedure, from being pulled out of cattle cars to being deprived of their few belongings, shaved and driven naked up the *Himmelstrasse* (the Road to Heaven) to the gas chambers, often took only two hours.

It was at the entrance to the gas chambers that Ivan the Terrible and a fellow Ukrainian named Nikolai did their gruesome work. On a "record day," 11,000-12,000 victims (Continued on Back Page)

The weather at major Swissair destinations

	17.2.87	MIN.	MAX.	
AMSTERDAM	8	3	14	Cloudy
BRUSSELS	9	3	15	Cloudy
BIELMANS	12	7	17	Clear
CHICAGO	-1	-7	5	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	-1	-7	5	Cloudy
FRANKFURT	12	7	17	Clear
GENEVA	12	7	17	Clear
HELSINKI	-1	-7	5	Cloudy
HONG KONG	19	14	24	Cloudy
JERUSALEM	17	12	22	Clear
LONDON	12	7	17	Clear
LUXEMBOURG	12	7	17	Clear
MADRID	9	3	15	Cloudy
MONTREAL	-2	-8	4	Cloudy
NEW YORK	-2	-8	4	Cloudy
PARIS	8	3	13	Cloudy
ROME	12	7	17	Clear
SAN FRANCISCO	12	7	17	Clear
STOCKHOLM	-1	-7	5	Cloudy
TOKYO	2	-3	7	Cloudy
VIENNA	12	7	17	Clear
ZURICH	12	7	17	Clear

For the latest weather conditions, contact Swissair.

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Haifa: Tel. 04-384455
Beer Sheva: 38 Ha'atza St. Tel. 05-35202
Cairo: Ben Gurion Airport 03-77015

THE WEATHER

Forecast: Partly cloudy.

	Yesterday's	Yesterday's	Today's
	Humidity	Min-Max	Max
Jerusalem	51	14-15	15
Golan	—	—	—
Nahariya	—	—	—
Nafaz	44	4-12	12
Haifa Port	—	—	—
Tiberias	70	18-19	19
Nazareth	44	8-17	17
Atula	46	4-19	19
Shimon	—	—	—
Tel Aviv	46	16-19	19
B-C Airport	45	14-19	19
Jericho	38	12-17	17
Gaza	46	4-20	20
Beer-Sheva	27	4-20	20
Eilat	14	13-22	22

SOCIAL & PERSONAL

The Lord Mayor of Manchester, Mr. Keith Robinson and his party yesterday visited the Weizmann Institute of Science as guests of its president, Prof. Aron Dvoretzky.

The Haifa Rotary Club will hold a ladies' evening in the Shulamit Hotel at 8 o'clock tonight.

Israel told:

Abu Ghazala didn't make anti-Israel remarks

By DVORAH GETZLER
Post Knesset Reporter
Israel has been told by Egypt and has learned from other sources, that the anti-Israel speech reportedly made recently by Egypt's Defence Minister Mohammed Abdel-Karim Abu Ghazala was never made. Foreign Minister Shimon Peres told the Knesset yesterday.

Peres, answering a question by the Likud's Michael Reiser, said that Israel's ambassador to Cairo had been called to the Foreign Ministry after Israel had sought clarification on the matter. Foreign Affairs Minister Esmat Abdel Meguid had then told him that the newspaper reports of the alleged speech were totally unfounded.

Pressed on the state of Israeli-Egyptian relations, Peres said there was some progress in trade.

He was also asked by the Alignment's Amnon Linn how he regarded Egypt's attendance at a recent Islamic summit conference.

Egypt had behaved rationally, said Peres. It had been expelled from the conference group after signing the Camp David peace agreement, and its return had been made conditional on its abrogating the accords. It had stood by the accords and had still managed to be accepted at the conference.

Protest against closure of information centre

By JONATHAN KARP
About 30 members and supporters of the Alternative Information Centre in West Jerusalem gathered yesterday for a one-hour vigil outside police headquarters in the Russian Compound to protest against the closure of the office on Monday and the continued detention of four of its employees.

Late Monday police released two of the six employees taken in for questioning: Ali Jodda, a Palestinian freed in the 1985 prisoner exchange with Ahmed Jihad's terrorist organization, and Michael Jackson, a Canadian-born Israeli citizen. The four still in detention include a Palestinian woman and Israeli war woman and the centre's director Michael Warshawsky.

Their lawyer Leah Tsemel said last night that the four would probably be charged under the Emergency Defence Regulations for alleged connection with George Habash's Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine.

HOME AND FOREIGN NEWS

Hillel lashes cabinet, MKs on Knesset's birthday

By DVORAH GETZLER
and ASHER WALLFISH
Post Knesset Reporters

The development towns - whose representatives were the guests of the Knesset yesterday, during the 38th anniversary celebrations of the legislature - symbolize the expression of the Zionist dream, according to Speaker Shlomo Hillel, who opened the festive session.

But Hillel had sharp words for the cabinet. Its members would do well to recall how they were endangering democracy by ignoring the plenum.

he said. It was not fitting that cabinet members communicated first with the media, and that the Knesset was thus often forced "to gather such crumbs of information as it could find under the table."

The Speaker was also critical of Knesset members who, he said, too often behaved as if they were engaged in some form of reserve duty, leaving the plenum to be the battleground of only the smallest standing army.

Democracy, like justice, must be seen to operate, Hillel said.

Singing out some of the present Knesset's achievements, Hillel focused on the inquiry into the 1983 bank shares collapse, the first commission of inquiry ever appointed by the Knesset.

Equally praiseworthy, he said, were the Knesset's moves to have an outside body determine MK's salaries and the most recent decision to tighten up on MKs' extra-parliamentary incomes.

Vice Premier Peres, speaking for the government in the absence of Premier Shamir, who is in the U.S.,

dwelt on the peculiarly Israeli character of the development towns. They had been established, he said, in the wake of a massive wave of immigration and in a country that had been under-urbanized. The going had often been difficult and painful, but the economic and human map of the country had been changed - a revolution had been wrought, and it must be continued.

After the session, Hillel made the following annual prize awards for the quality of life to:

□ The Tehila religious volunteers movement, for observant allya;

- Yosef Kalash, for his work in immigrant absorption;
- Kibbutz Ketura in the Arava, for promoting coexistence and mutual tolerance;
- Kfar Edumim, for promoting coexistence and mutual tolerance;
- The Golan Heights Rescue Group, for saving the lives of stranded hikers;
- Prof. Moshe Davis, for fostering an awareness of Diaspora Jewry;
- Yehoshua Ravak and Dror Hoter-Yishai, for their work in youth education.

(See story - page 4)

Poll among tenth graders shakes party

Kibbutz kids deserting Mapam

By MENACHEM SHALEV
Jerusalem Post Reporter

A poll of voting preferences conducted by 10th graders in four Mapam-linked kibbutzim is creating a stir in the party. The poll shows that even in its own backyard, Mapam is losing the allegiance of voters.

The poll was conducted in the northern kibbutzim of Dan, Amir, Shamir and Lahavot Habashan. All four belong to Hakibbutz Ha'artzi, the left-wing movement that forms the backbone of Mapam.

The poll results were published in this week's Hakibbutz Ha'artzi bulletin under the title "The Writing on the Wall." They show that less than half of the 367 kibbutz members polled - 46 per cent - would vote for Mapam if elections were held today.

Labour got the support of 31 per cent of the kibbutzniks, the Citizens Rights Movement 13 per cent; and 10 per cent opted for other parties or were undecided.

In Amn, Mapam failed to get even a plurality, gaining 40 per cent of the vote to Labour's 43 per cent.

Mapam last ran for the Knesset as an independent party in the 1965 elections. From 1969 to 1984 it was the junior partner in the Alignment, running for the Knesset on a joint list with the Labour Party. Mapam's six MKs bolted the Alignment rather than join the national unity government in 1984, and pollsters have since predicted that it will get far fewer seats if it runs on its own in the next elections.

If the high schoolers poll reflects the situation in Hakibbutz Ha'artzi as a whole, Mapam can expect to get only 11,000 of the movement's 24,000 votes in an election. That would be about 60 per cent of the votes needed for a single Knesset seat.

A Mapam spokeswoman said last night that the poll was "inaccurate and unscientific" and did not reflect the true loyalties of the movement's kibbutzniks. She noted that three of the polled kibbutzim were both "northern and established," which in Mapam usually indicates a preference for big political blocs and opposition to the 1984 split with Labour.

Thousands of teachers face axe, Navon warns

By BERNIE JOSEPHS
Jerusalem Post Reporter

Thousands of teachers are to be fired and schools serving 10,000 pupils closed next year under an Education Ministry plan to keep the school system going despite massive budget cuts.

Details of the programme were revealed yesterday by Education Minister Yitzhak Navon when he addressed the Knesset Finance Committee.

And last night teachers' leader warned that they would impose sanctions if the plan were carried out.

A ministry source admitted that the steps to be taken were unprecedented and painful. But he went on: "The Treasury has decided, despite our strenuous objections, that the education budget must be cut by NIS 4 million. And the real figure will be over NIS 100m. if the Knesset decides against plans to charge parents for their children's schooling."

"What our plan represents is the true meaning of making such reductions in an already overstretched system."

The main points of the austerity plan are:

- The firing of 5,500 teachers, mainly in elementary and junior high schools.
- The closure of 146 schools serving 10,000 children, including 80 kibbutz schools, 14 moshav schools, 38 city schools, 10 schools in new settlements and four in the Arab sector.
- The reduction of class hours by

one-and-a-half hours a week.

"We have no choice but to fire so many teachers because 90 per cent of our budget is made up of wages and we have nowhere else to cut," said the ministry source.

He added that the closure of schools would mean that some children would face a long trip to school and that classrooms, already overcrowded, would be even more tightly packed.

A spokeswoman for the Histadrut Teachers' Union warned last night that the teachers would stage walk-outs in order to fight the programme.

She said: "If this plan is put into practice, there will be stoppages this year and there will be disruptions when the new school year starts."

Union officials are to see Prime Minister Shamir in two weeks' time to discuss the financial crisis. "We will decide after that what action to take," said the spokeswoman.

Tim added: President Herzog warned last night that the education system was in danger.

Speaking to the opening session of the National Parents' Association convention in Jerusalem, he said that while he could not take an open stand on the issue, it was clear to him that the level of education could not be compromised. "It's possible that the burden on the citizen will grow, but we must not make concessions on the quality of education," Herzog said.



Switzerland's chief of general staff, Lt. Gen. Eugen Luthy, with IDF Chief of General Staff Rav Aluf Moshe Levy. Yesterday General Luthy, who is here on a week's visit, was the guest of the Northern Command and of a number of defence industries in the North. He visited IDF units in the area, and Arms Development Authority facilities, where he was briefed on electro-optical and electronic warfare systems. (IDF photo)

UNREST

(Continued from Page One)

16-year-old girl in the town after a crowd pelted his jeep with stones near the military government building, shattering the vehicle's windshield.

A military spokesman said the policeman had shot in the air before firing at the girl. She was wounded in the leg and treated at a local hospital.

Near the al-Bureij refugee camp, some 1,000 youths erected roadblocks, raised Palestinian flags,

burned tires and threw stones at Israeli troops. Troops shot in the air and used tear gas to break up similar demonstrations at other Gaza Strip refugee camps.

In the West Bank, a peaceful demonstration was held at Bir Zeit University in support of the Palestinians in the camps.

A university spokesman said an American history teacher at the university, Roger Heacock, had been detained. Security sources said he was arrested during a demonstration at the campus Monday.

In Ramallah, youth threw stones and set up barricades. Reuters photographer Jim Hollander reported that in one incident, "there Israeli security men beat and kicked a Palestinian youth in front of a dozen journalists... Journalists who saw the start of the incident said the Israeli agents were among the crowd throwing stones."

Peres: Prepare for Soviet aliya

By JOEL REBIBO
For The Jerusalem Post

"I am a great believer that one day hundreds of thousands of Soviet Jews will come to Israel," Foreign Minister Shimon Peres told the Jewish National Fund of America national assembly yesterday in Jerusalem. "We must prepare the ground to absorb them... [and] the Negev is a great opportunity."

President Chaim Herzog and Minister-without-Portfolio Yitzhak Moda'i echoed Peres's hopes that a breakthrough was in the works. But the question that plagued Zionist leaders from Israel and the U.S. was what would happen if the Soviet Jews opted not to come to Israel but to join thousands of other emigrants who have made their homes in the U.S.

World Zionist Organization chairman Arye Dulzin acknowledged that Soviet Jews had as much right as anyone else to choose to live in the U.S. But, he said, since Israel sent the affidavits that led to their receiving exit visas, they had an obligation to come here first and then, if they so choose, to go to the U.S.

Dulzin blamed Hias activists, who he said met the emigrant Soviet Jews at the Vienna stopover point and made arrangements for them to go to the U.S.

"If American Jews want the Soviet Jews to go there they should send the affidavits from America," Dulzin added.

JNF of America president Joseph Sternstein said that American Jews help Soviet Jews settle in the U.S. at Israel's expense. "I don't want the money I give to the UJA diverted to rent an apartment for Russian Jews in New York City," he said.

But Moda'i later said that "these people risked their lives to get out in the first place." Referring to potential olim from all countries, he added: "If we have to we will compete with the U.S. in standard of living."

Asher Wallfish adds:

In the Knesset yesterday, Absorption Minister Ya'acov Tsor failed to attend a meeting of the Immigration and Absorption Committee on the subject of Soviet aliya, and chairman Miniam Glazer-Ta'asa promptly described this as "a boycott intended as a show of muscle and as a warning to the Knesset not to criticize the work of Tsor's ministry."

She also wrote a formal complaint to Speaker Shlomo Hillel.

Apartheid in Ashkelon

Post Knesset Correspondent

A senior Education Ministry official warned yesterday that some elementary schools would soon have a 100 per cent Ethiopian immigrant population.

Southern District inspector Nissim Elyakim gave as an example Ashkelon's Yeshurun elementary school, where 40 per cent of the pupils today are Ethiopians, and only five non-Ethiopian children have registered for the first grade class in September.

Elyakim said: "Parents are moving out of neighbourhoods where the Ethiopians immigrants live, or even moving to different towns. Very soon the only solution we shall have is to bus the Ethiopian children out, or to bus non-Ethiopian children in."

LOTTO. - In yesterday's national lottery draw, the following numbers were picked: 1, 11, 12, 19, 22, 26, and the additional number, 10.



Sarah Esther Halberstam, the teenage daughter of the Sanz Klausenburger rebbe, poses yesterday before her wedding to 20-year-old David Shapiro of Bnei Brak. Sarah is the youngest child of the 88-year-old Hassidic rebbe, who lost his first wife and 11 children in the Holocaust and had seven children by his second wife after the war. The groom was brought to the wedding in Netanyahu's Kiryat Sanz yesterday afternoon in a coach drawn by four horses. The rebbe, Yekutiel Yehuda Halberstam, performed the ceremony himself. (Hanoach Guthmann)

Baram blasts Arens for politicizing PM's Office

By ELAINE RUTH FLETCHER

An internal dispute over a new appointment in the minority affairs office when the Labour Alignment's Ezer Weizman was in charge.

Three Likud-identified employees were replaced or virtually deprived of work during Weizman's tenure, they charged.

Sources close to Arens described the office protest as originating in the crusade of a single man - who felt his status would be threatened by Steinmetz's appointment.

Other sources, meanwhile, have complained that Steinmetz doesn't speak Arabic. Arens's aide, Amos Gilboa, said Steinmetz had spent more than 14 years dealing with the Arab sector. "He has ties with a very wide range of Arabs, both Moslem and Christian," said Gilboa.

Gilboa also said Steinmetz would ultimately fill a vacancy left by former Arab affairs adviser Binyamin Gur-Arye, who was one of the people removed by Weizman. Meanwhile, he said, Steinmetz was working on a nine-month special contract.

\$500,000 heroin found on one-legged man

LOD. - A one-legged man in a wheelchair was arrested late Monday at Ben-Gurion Airport when detectives discovered that he had over three-quarters of a kilogram of heroin hidden under his clothes.

The man, 49-year-old Avraham Chichoshvili of Kiryat Ata, had just collected his luggage after flying from Europe, and a stewardess was

wheeling him away from the baggage area. Detectives noticed that he was sitting in a strange position, and decided to strip-search him.

Police said they found 758 grams of heroin, worth \$500,000, tied to Chichoshvili's back with string.

Chichoshvili was brought before the Ramle Magistrates' Court yesterday and remanded in custody for 15 days.

Police probe infanticide at Soroka

BEERSHEBA. - Already burdened by the continuing strike of clerical and maintenance workers, the skeleton staff of Soroka Hospital's pediatric ward was further reduced yesterday by a police investigation into the apparent murder of a hospitalized infant.

Doctors, nurses and members of the child's family were summoned to police headquarters early yesterday for questioning on the circumstances of the death of the month-old Be-duin baby.

The infant was admitted last Thursday because of severe diarrhea and vomiting, and was placed in an

incubator. At 3 a.m. on Monday, one of the three nurses on duty passed the incubator and noticed that it was empty. After a search, the boy's body was found in a plastic bag under a stack of medical tins.

A police source yesterday told The Jerusalem Post that "Because the pediatric ward has an unrestricted, round-the-clock visiting policy, the killer could be almost anyone."

Police have requested a court order for an autopsy.

President denies deal with Gush

Jerusalem Post Reporter

President Herzog's spokesman, Ami Gluska, yesterday firmly denied reports alleging a deal behind the decision by Gush Emunim to end its five-month long protest vigil demanding presidential pardons for the remaining imprisoned members of the Jewish terrorist underground.

The around-the-clock protest pickets in front of the residences of both the prime minister and the foreign minister were withdrawn yesterday after five months, following a decision by the Gush Emunim and Jewish settlers' council leadership.

According to unconfirmed reports, Knesset members of the nationalist camp persuaded the protesters to end their demonstration in anticipation of a clemency decision by the president on the eve of Independence Day in May.

Reliable sources said that the families of the imprisoned Jewish underground members had exerted pressure on the protesters to withdraw their pickets since they became convinced that there would not be any progress on the clemency requests as long as public pressure continued.

The president's spokesman told The Jerusalem Post yesterday that the cessation of public pressure for clemency merely meant that the president would now resume consideration of requests for pardon or reduced sentences for the underground members still in prison. The president suspended consideration of these requests when the public protest action began last September.

Eight of the men convicted in the underground case are still imprisoned, but one is due to be released any day. Three of the prisoners are serving life sentences.

Clerks seek 5-day week

By LEA LEVAVI

TEL AVIV. - The Clerks' Union wants its 180,000 members to work a five-day week, with the workweek of public sector employees being reduced from 45 to 40 hours.

This is one of the demands that will be included in resolutions to be passed by the union's convention next Tuesday and Wednesday in Jerusalem.

At a press conference here yesterday union secretary-general Moshe Beit-Dagan said employees would either be given a day off each week or paid overtime for the sixth day in cases where public services must operate six days a week.

This is already being done, he said, in services such as fire departments and hospitals which work seven days a week. "All employees who worked for organizations providing services to the public in the afternoons used to have split shifts until we demanded extra money for such shifts. Then employers discovered that only those workers who directly serve the public were needed in the afternoons. There will be similar efficiency measures when we go on to a five-day week."

The Alignment has a 72.5 per cent majority among the 551 convention delegates. The religious parties have 12 per cent and a number of other lists one or two per cent each.

Kahane loses mailing rights

Post Knesset Correspondent

The House Committee yesterday voted unanimously to strip Kach MK Meir Kahane of his parliamentary privilege to send free mail through the Knesset post office.

The committee did so, at the suggestion of Communications Minister Amnon Rubinstein, because of the large quantities of material containing racist incitement which Kahane has been sending free to Israeli Arab and Druze citizens.

Kahane promptly announced that he would continue to send out the same material with the help of a \$50,000 donation from an American Jewish backer.

Kahane described Rubinstein as "one of the biggest anti-Semites in Israel."

CORRECTION

The photo on Page 4 of yesterday's Jerusalem Post that showed attorney Mark O'Connor making a point during the trial of John Demjanuk should have been credited to Brian Hendler.

Tomorrow, Thursday, HAGA (Civil Defence) Exercise in Herzliya/Nof Yam

Tomorrow, Thursday, February 19, there will be a HAGA exercise in Herzliya/Nof Yam. During the exercise, the sound of firing and explosions will be heard, and the sirens will be tested. In the event of a real attack, the sirens will sound a rising and falling note.

In great sorrow,
we announce the death of
my dearly beloved wife, our mother, grandmother

**CECILIE IRMGARD
FRIEDMANN**

née Sanger

May her memory remain with us forever.
The funeral has already taken place.

The Family

Signs of rebellion increasing

Hungry Romanians to pay foreign debt by 1990

By SUE MASTERMAN
VIENNA. — Strikes in Romania's industrial sector and hand-written pamphlets appealing for a national strike in Bucharest, may not seem dramatic in comparison with events such as the Solidarity movement in Poland. But protest in Poland is as different as chalk from cheese from protest in Romania. Poles risk jail if they go too far; Romanians risk their lives if they protest at all.

For the third winter running, the Romanians are freezing and going hungry. Energy and food are rationed. A state decree determines that room temperatures may not exceed 14 degrees centigrade at home or in the school or office, and that only one 40-watt lamp may burn in each room. Private motoring has simply been banned. There is virtually no street lighting, and public transport is also restricted.

People stand in line, in the slush and snow, with inadequate clothing or shoes, in the hope of buying chicken giblets or bones from which to make a meagre soup.

Vegetables are rarely available, nor, apart from a few shrivelled apples on the private market, is fruit. Bread is rationed to half a kilo per person per day, and is often stale by the time it reaches the shop.

One person in three is, willing or not, recruited as an informer by the secret service. Informing includes reporting neighbours suspected of using banned electric appliances. On each housing estate inspectors have keys and may enter apartments at any hour to see if the regulations are being kept.

The pamphlets which demand a

national strike and the ousting of the Ceausescu clan are mostly handwritten. This is because all typewriters in the country are registered with the police, and thus with the secret service, and can be traced. The pamphlets are mostly pushed into people's pockets in crowded places, such as bus stops or railway stations.

Although U.S. Vice President George Bush embarrassingly declared Romania to be a favoured nation — because it dared to go its own way against Soviet policy in foreign relations by cultivating relations with China and Israel, the Ceausescu regime has a human rights record which has gone from bad to worse.

The Hungarian minority in the west of the country suffers constant persecution, and the German-speaking minority who want to emigrate to Germany have to pay ransom in foreign currency. Ceausescu is reluctant to allow anyone to leave the country because he is determined to double the population by the year 2000.

Three years ago, the country celebrated women's national day on March 8 with a decree that all healthy women should produce at least four children. Since then, women in factories have had to submit to a monthly gynecological control. If found pregnant, they are monitored until the child is born; an unexplained miscarriage can land the woman in jail on suspicion of illegal abortion.

Romania is a country rich in agricultural produce and energy reserves. People go hungry and cold however because Ceausescu has

ordained that the \$6,000 million foreign debt must be repaid by 1990. As a result, almost all agricultural produce from state farms is exported, as are the main energy resources. The Romanians are left with the scraps. Malnutrition and subsequent illness is taking a harsh toll each successive winter.

The seeds of rebellion have been sown. Romania's women in particular have had enough. In the country, they hoard farm produce for their own use, thus cutting back supplies to the cities. They refuse to be demoted to child-bearing machines when they are also expected — because men work in industry during the week — to carry out manual labour on the farms as well.

In the cities, women are rebelling against sending their children to state nursery schools where the mortality rate is said to be as high as 50 per cent, while they go back to the factory to work.

The Ceausescu regime blames the current protests on "provocation from abroad." Informed diplomatic sources believe that this could be partially true, but the winds of change are blowing from the East rather than the West. The new Gorbachev leadership in the Soviet Union finds the Ceausescu clan's personality cult, which foresees Ceausescu's wife, Elena, as his successor, an embarrassment. Corruption, alcohol, privileges and nepotism are rife — all factors on which Gorbachev has declared war. If Ceausescu threatens to topple out of his saddle, then the Soviet Union would not be averse to giving him a push. (London Observer Service)

New chief admits CIA faults on arms to Iran

WASHINGTON (AP). — Robert Gates, President Ronald Reagan's nominee to run the CIA, said yesterday he would consider resigning if ever asked to hide word of a covert action from Congress for more than a few days.

In close questioning during his confirmation hearing about arms sales to Iran, Gates acknowledged for the first time that the CIA violated its understanding with Congress by waiting more than 10 months to disclose the covert operation.

A 1980 agreement made it clear that key members of Congress expected to be notified within "a few days" of covert intelligence actions, but the Reagan administration never conceded that interpretation, Gates said.

In the case of the Iran deal, "I believe the long period of withholding went beyond the bounds of the compromise of 1980," Gates said.

He and other top agency officials failed to tell Congress of the CIA role in the secret arms deal with Tehran, or about their suspicions that some of the proceeds went to help Nicaraguan's Contra rebels.

He promised the Senate Intelligence Committee that in the future, he would not consider such a long delay in congressional notification.

Gates also acknowledged that the agency had shown "shortcomings" during the entire Iran-Contra affair.

"Our officers violated our own internal regulations in facilitating a flight in November 1985" that carried weapons to Iran, he said. "We did not communicate well enough internally about what was going on. We should have protested more vigorously our involvement in an operation where there were significant elements unknown to us and where we mistreated key figures."

"We tolerated ground rules suggested by others that excluded our own experts... The entire undertaking was a unique activity that we are all determined not to repeat."

In response to questions, Gates told the panel that revisions in then-director William Casey's prepared testimony for the panel late last year were made not because there had been an attempt to mislead Congress but because the agency itself was having difficulty in determining the facts.

A reference in an early draft of the testimony stated that no one in the agency had been aware that there were weapons on a plane which the CIA had arranged to fly to Tehran in November 1985.

"In fact, some of our overseas officers had known or suspected what was on that plane," Gates said. He said his own lack of knowledge about details of the Iran initiative was due in part to an "informal division of labour" in which Casey took the lead on Iran and Central American matters.



A Communist militiaman cuts loose with a spray of bullets against an Amal position in West Beirut yesterday. (AFP telephoto)

BEIRUT BATTLE

(Continued from Page One)
"It's impossible to say who controls what," said one resident. "It's a battle for street corners and every alleyway and we can't tell one fighter from another."

The latest battle for control of West Beirut is the worst unrest since Syria deployed hundreds of its commandos and security men there last July to curb militia lawlessness.

Leftist groups, including Jumhlat's Druse, are pressing for what they call a "national administration" to run the Moslem sector.

In Damascus, Amal leader Nabih Berri said that a blockade of Beirut refugee camps will be lifted today.

He said he hoped "Palestinian fighters will, in return, evacuate the positions they hold east of Sidon."

Berri also said that the fundamentalist Hizbullah militia was

not holding missing Terry Waite.

The Amal leader said that the situation in West Beirut was "worse now than before the Israeli invasion of 1982."

Meanwhile, the Amal movement yesterday reimposed a ban on Palestinians leaving the Rashidiyeh refugee camp, near Tyre, to buy food, local correspondents reported.

A Shi'ite military source said the measure was "provisional" and that Rashidiyeh inhabitants may be allowed to leave again today "if the situation permitted."

The correspondents said several Palestinians reached the neighbouring camp of Bourj Shemali. They said Amal found guns and ammunition at the scene of the clash and ordered their militia to surround the Rashidiyeh camp. (AP, Reuter, AFP)

IN BRIEF

Necklace said worn by Mona Lisa

CHICAGO (AP). — A computer analysis of the Mona Lisa shows that Leonardo Da Vinci originally painted her wearing a necklace and that an art restorer obliterated a distant mountain range beside her, a scientist says. Even her famous smile has been altered, said John Asmus of the University of California at San Diego.

"After more than 450 years of deterioration, the image of the lady is barely a soiled caricature of the original," Asmus said at the annual meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

500 guerrillas said killed in Afghanistan

ISLAMABAD (Reuter). — More than 500 guerrillas were killed since Afghanistan proclaimed a unilateral ceasefire on January 15, Western diplomats reported.

They reported intense fighting in Afghanistan as the government pressed its peace initiative to free more prisoners. The diplomats had no figures of government casualties, but Afghan rebel sources here said 1,400 Afghani and Soviet troops were killed from January 15 to 31.

Aids ban soon on visitors to Britain

LONDON (Reuter). — Aids will soon go on a list of diseases used by port medical officers to restrict entry into Britain, the Home Office said.

The Home Office said that immigration officers follow the advice of port medical officers before detaining any foreign visitor. Aids will be on their list of diseases which prevent entry in the near future.

Zia, Gandhi to meet in Delhi on Saturday

NEW DELHI (AFP). — Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi and Pakistani President Zia ul-Haq are to hold talks here on Saturday, official sources said yesterday.

The talks follow a non-aggression pact signed by senior diplomats from both sides in the Indian capital on February 4 after the neighbours massed thousands of troops along their borders.

Kentucky Chicken to quit S. Africa

JOHANNESBURG (Reuter). — The American restaurant chain Kentucky Fried Chicken said yesterday it was joining the growing number of U.S. companies quitting South Africa because of apartheid.

The corporation said in a statement it planned to withdraw its assets but gave no date.

'24-hour newspaper' to appear in London

By DAVID HOROVITZ
Jerusalem Post Correspondent

LONDON. — The last nine months have seen the launches of two new national daily newspapers in Britain, a racy Sunday tabloid and innumerable colour magazines.

Some publications, like *The Independent*, have already earned a reputation for accuracy and style; others, like *Today*, never seem to have worked out exactly which market they are aiming for.

Next week, Robert Maxwell, chief rival to newspaper tycoon Rupert Murdoch, presents his new title, the *London Daily News*, which is being marketed as a "24-hour newspaper" with new editions being updated throughout the working day, changing up to half the content.

Eddy Shah's *Today*, the first paper to be set up with the full benefits of recent advances in newspaper technology, has never been the success its backers hoped for. An expensive promotion campaign barely pushed circulation over 300,000 in its best month last July, and it has now settled back to a loss-making 280,000. Even *The Independent*, picking up a substantial number of new readers rather than just taking them from the established quality dailies, is now averaging daily sales of less than 300,000 — a respectable figure for a broadsheet, but well below the 400,000 profitability level.

The prospects for Maxwell's *London Daily News* appear much brighter, mainly because its only competition comes in the shape of the *London Standard*. The evening monopoly in the capital has bred complacency at the *Standard*, and it has only recently begun spicing up its "What's On" pages and making space for rather more domestic and foreign news.

Seeing the initial dummy runs of the *London Daily News* this week, the *Standard*'s efforts appear to be a case of too little, too late. According to Maggie Brown, media editor at *The Independent*, Maxwell has targeted his £25 million paper "directly at the *Standard*'s readership. We're in for an all-out circulation war."

The news content of the *London Daily News* is impressive. Several of the *Standard*'s better writers have evidently switched ships, and unique features such as a weekly short story by the likes of Ruth Rendell are bound to go down a treat with the weary, homeward-bound London commuter. The *Standard*'s current circulation is around half a million.

Vietnam fires dozen ministers in shake-up

BANGKOK (AP). — Vietnam announced yesterday that 12 ministers had been fired in one of the most sweeping shake-ups in the Communist nation's history.

Among those dismissed were Defence Minister Van Tien Dung, architect of the victorious offensive against South Vietnam in 1975, and Interior Minister Pham Hung, the no. 2 man in the Communist Party Politburo.

Analysts said the changes were part of an effort to inject vigour and efficiency into an aging leadership that led Vietnam to victory against the French and Americans but failed to bring post-war economic recovery.

The official Voice of Vietnam Radio, monitored in Bangkok, said 12 members of the Council of Ministers were fired and a 13th was given a

new portfolio. It said several ministries were merged and other government agencies were incorporated into ministries.

The Council of Ministers, which had about 35 seats, runs government affairs, but key policies are decided by the party leadership. It was not clear how many seats were in the new council.

The radio also announced that elections for deputies to the eighth National Assembly will be held on April 19. More leadership changes are widely expected in conjunction with the elections, including the replacement of 80-year-old Prime Minister Pham Van Dong.

The shake-up follows the unprecedented resignations last December of three top officials from their Communist Party posts and a revamp of the all-powerful Politburo.

Panel approves aid for West Bank

AMMAN (AFP). — The revival of a Jordan-Palestinian committee on the occupied territories has opened "new horizons" in the frosty relations between Amman and the Palestine Liberation Organization, PLO number two Abu Jihad said here yesterday.

In an interview with Agence France-Presse, the assistant commander-in-chief of PLO forces, whose real name is Khalil Wazir, said the committee's talks had been "positive" and had taken place in a mood of "mutual cooperation."

The three-day talks, which ended yesterday with the approval of economic aid packages for the West Bank, were the first committee discussions since King Hussein of Jordan broke off negotiations with the PLO last February on a common position in potential peace talks with Israel.

Abu Jihad, the head of the PLO

delegation on the committee, was expelled from Jordan five months later. His return on Saturday was accepted for a "limited period" by Amman, which imposed a local media black-out on his visit.

Abu Jihad said yesterday he would be returning to Jordan in the future as the work of the committee continues, and he expressed optimism on Jordan-PLO ties.

The committee was founded in 1979, on the fringe of the Arab summit in Baghdad, to coordinate investment in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

Arab oil-producing countries agreed to contribute a total of \$100 million a year to the West Bank, with the PLO raising another \$50m. for the Gaza Strip.

In breaking off the peace talks last year, King Hussein said he would deal with the PLO only when PLO leader Yasser Arafat implicitly recognized Israel's right to exist. He

therefore also refused to maintain the joint committee.

But King Hussein, who later launched a new \$1.4 billion annual programme for West Bank development, was forced to reconsider the role of the committee after Saudi Arabia last month paid it overdue funds of \$9.5m. — the third instalment of its 1985 obligations of \$28m.

The payment, though relatively small, indicated Saudi Arabia's reluctance to break off with the PLO and back the new Jordanian plan, analysts said. Other potential donors are also reportedly unwilling to take part in the king's plan.

Abu Jihad, whose visit has been played down by Amman, said he had "not yet" had any contact with Jordanian officials outside of the committee's work, which was headed on the Jordanian side by Minister for Occupied Territories Marwan Dudin.

U.S. pleased as Contra army head quits

WASHINGTON (Reuter). — The White House yesterday welcomed the resignation of Nicaraguan rebel army leader Adolfo Calero from the high command of the Contra alliance, saying it hoped his departure would help unify anti-Sandinista forces.

"We want a stable and strong leadership in the resistance movement. If it works to that end, then that's healthy," said presidential spokesman Martin Fitzwater.

Calero, 55, announced on Monday he was resigning as a leader of the United Democratic Opposition (UNO). A U.S.-backed umbrella

group representing the forces battling Managua's leftist government. But he said he would retain his post as chief political and military leader of the main rebel army.

In recent weeks, Calero has been locked in a bitter power struggle with the two other leaders of the Contra alliance: Arturo Cruz and Alfonso Robelo, both former officials of the Sandinista government.

Administration officials feared that the infighting, coming on the heels of the furor over the alleged illegal diversion of Iran arms sale profits to the Contras, would further reduce chances for congressional

approval of additional assistance to the Nicaraguan rebels.

Asked if U.S. arm-twisting had prompted Calero's decision, the spokesman said, "I'm not aware of any," but added that national security adviser Frank Carlucci recently met with Contra officials "and discussed the leadership issue with them."

Fitzwater said he was not in a position to judge whether Calero's departure would improve prospects for the administration's new \$105 million Contra aid package on Capitol Hill but told reporters, "Certainly a strong and unified leadership, I think, would be helpful."

Bear market for bagpipes in Kuwait this year

KUWAIT (Reuter). — The wail of Scottish bagpipes across the deserts of Arabia has been muted by the fall in world oil prices.

"I must say business fell away last year," said Sir Patrick Grant, head of one of Scotland's top bagpipes manufacturers. "The previous year we were really busy."

Grant, managing-director of Grainger and Campbell, a firm with a 160-year history, is on a British mission visiting Gulf countries in a bid to boost trade.

Bagpipes are popular with military and police bands the length of the Gulf, a legacy of British influence prior to the oil boom of the 1970s.

There is even a pipe band on camel-back in Oman.

Special modifications are made in instruments sent to the Gulf, where in Kuwait for example summer temperatures soar to 50 degrees.

The bellows, or bag, is usually made of sheep or goat skin. "But for a dry climate like the Gulf, we use elk hides from Canada," Grant said.

The pipes themselves are made of East African blackwood, traditionally imported from Tanzania. But bagpipes manufacturers must compete with clarinet makers for tight supplies.

Grant said his firm produced 500 to 1,000 sets of bagpipes a year, selling from £400-3,000 (NIS980-7,350) each.

"It's a very specialized trade. The bagpipes market is only worth about £2 million. It's not like Yamaha xylophones, he said.

With sales that low, it's not surprising Grant wants to make sure the Arabs keep piping.

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Banking hours at branches that open continuously will remain unchanged.

THE FIRST INTERNATIONAL BANK

Rubinger on show Knesset nostalgia

By DVOHAR GETZLER
Post Knesset Reporter

Moshe Dayan leans across a modest, glass-covered table in an MK's cafeteria reminiscent of the old Tnuva lunch counters and argues persuasively with Yigal Allon. Alongside them, the story is repeated — Ben-Gurion has Yisrael Galili trapped in a corner.

Veteran photographer David Rubinger's evocative portrait of the Knesset in its early days formed a compelling backdrop to yesterday's celebrations of the legislature's 39th birthday, stirring nostalgia in many, painful memories in others, and a lively historic curiosity in most, living as they do in a very different present.

Rubinger's is a Knesset dominated by Mapai, with Ahud Ha'Avoda and Mapam still vibrant and powerful forces. A young, slim Yosef Burg, and an even younger slimmer Yitzhak Rafail, the up-and-coming politicians of the National Religious Party, breathe confidence as junior partners bearing aloft the flag of a moderate religious Zionism in historic alliance with Mapai.

It is a largely Ashkenazi world of old-timers, of quondam Hagana leaders, of kibbutzniks still uneasy in their town uniforms. But there, too, is Menachem Begin, caught, amazingly, in conversation with Paula Ben-Gurion, even as her husband proclaims his coalition principle: "without Herut and Rakah" (the Communists). And there is Itshak Meir Levine, who saw nothing at odds with the Tora in leading a Poalei Agudat Yisrael prepared to hold cabinet office in the government of the new Zionist state.

Touring the exhibit yesterday, the Democratic Front for Peace and Equality's Tewfik Toubi, the only member of the present Knesset to have served uninterruptedly for 38 years, was wreathed in smiles, as if greeting old acquaintances: "Here are the Dayans, father and son, with Moshe in uniform. Yes, the Aguda has certainly changed; those two in the lounge suits are Binyamin Mintz and Kalman Kahana, and there's an equally smartly-dressed Shlomo-Lorincz.

"There's Mordechai Nurock, the Mizrahi leader who began every speech with the salutation 'Exalted House'; and that's our party's Esther Wilenska that he's talking to. And there's our Meir Wilner with Mintz," and so on down the line.

"So many people that I've worked with and against. So many who are now on the sidelines, some even dead. It all could have been far, far better.

"But in some ways it is better, from my point of view. The ideas that we have of co-existence are much more acceptable today, despite the increasing and dangerous polarization of society and the growth of an extreme right wing. The lessons of time are absorbed, by some people.

"Still, the Knesset is not what it was. The government scorns it, the public has little respect for it, the opposition is largely ignored. That, I believe, reflects a decline in Israeli democracy that began in 1967.

But yesterday was a birthday, and it was a smiling Toubi who made his way into the chamber, to take his place, as he has for the past 38 years, a watch-dog of democracy, the voice of a controversial minority that can still be heard.



Moshe Dayan (top), as an Aluf in the Israel Defence Forces, in the crowded dining room at the Knesset's old building, talking to Yigal Allon, the rising star of Ahud Avoda. (Centre) David Ben-Gurion at the cabinet table in the empty plenum chamber with Israel Galili, in the days when Ahud Avoda was at odds with Mapai. (Bottom) Meir Wilner, of Maki, as the Communist faction was then called, talking to Rabbi Binyamin of Poale Agudat Yisrael, in the dining room. (David Rubinger)

New budget lays greater stress on training

The IDF returns to basics

By JOSHUA BRILLIANT
Post Defence Reporter

For the first time in two years, the IDF will be able to provide more training at all levels in the ground forces, the Navy and the Air Force.

In the recent past, the defence establishment has had to contend with budget cuts. It was forced to reduce training and purchasing — even of food — and to dismantle units with outstanding records. In some units, soldiers over 35 were reassigned to Civil Defence. Some 7,500 career soldiers and civilians employed by the IDF had to find other jobs.

But the ground forces budget for training has been increased, as from April 1.

Regular tank unit commanders will have intensive training periods each year. They will also take part in larger exercises with artillery and other support elements.

In the Tank Corps schools, no gunner will graduate before hitting a target. New devices, better tanks and improved training methods have already resulted in a 40 to 50 per cent improvement in gunners' ability. But this does not reflect overall performance because the men were tested in a school under ideal conditions.

Reservists are less likely to find themselves assigned to maintain security. On average, there will be a 5 per cent cut in the number of reservists called up. But those who are called will most likely find them-

selves charging up hills, firing cannons or manning radio communications.

All Tank Corps reserve units are to train this year and every year in the foreseeable future. Sometimes the training period will be long and the better units — those with better equipment — which are more likely to be thrown into battle, will train more and shoot more. Other units will train with simulators. Their commanders claimed they were treated as second class units, but failed to change the decision.

The army also intends to place much greater emphasis on cooperation among the corps.

Engineering Corps units have been provided with improved equipment to enable them to keep up with the front-line units. Combat helicopters meanwhile are being more closely linked with the ground units.

Intelligence, too, has been undergoing changes to provide field commanders with a picture of what is happening behind enemy lines at any moment.

More money will be invested in research and development projects, after some had been frozen in recent years. Basically, the idea is to develop sophisticated equipment which will help offset the drop in the number of weapons systems.

The defence budget comprises three elements: a NIS 3.7 billion allocation in shekels, \$150 million from the state budget for purchases here or abroad, and \$1.8b. in U.S.

aid, essentially for expenditure in the U.S.

Presumably, there is less pressure on the army now, since Iraq is still fighting Iran, and Egypt is shortening compulsory service for high-school graduates.

Compulsory service in Israel will yield more soldiers than in the past few years. The army expects 600 more men and several hundred more women to reach military age this year; they will cost the army less than career soldiers or reservists.

Millions of shekels will be saved by using existing supplies, according to Aluf Avihu Ben-Nun, head of the IDF's Planning Division. The dismantling of units is freeing equipment, spare parts, and personal gear which can still be used.

But the army will still be short of some NIS 400m. in the coming year, the chief of general staff's economic adviser, Tal-Aluf Reuven Herskko said. In 1988, the army will need an extra NIS 600m.

The army will undoubtedly press for the increase, and deputy CGS Aluf Amir Drori's statements about the impossibility of cutting down on training indicate an argument that will be used.

An attempt to get the government to fund the Lavi project, rather than charging it to the defence budget, could be another argument.

Meanwhile, officers are studying not only the alternatives the U.S. has proposed for the Lavi, but other, less expensive options as well.

Schoolchildren at the Demjanjuk trial

Youthful witnesses

By BERNARD JOSEPHS
Jerusalem Post Reporter

Ela London, 15, came to Jerusalem yesterday to learn about her mother's pain. Its source, she was sure, would be found in the Demjanjuk war crimes trial.

"I know she was in a camp and I know that it still haunts her," said the Arad schoolgirl. "But she has never been able to talk to me about it. I have come here so that I can find out more and understand better what it must have been like."

Ela was one of a small group of teenagers among the 300 people squeezed into Binyanei Ha'uma yesterday for the second day of the trial.

Most of them were religious, with some of the girls busily knitting skullcaps as they listened to the testimony. Their numbers would have disappointed the authorities who see the hearing as — among other things — an opportunity to educate a new generation about the Holocaust. But they reflected the apparently cool public reaction to the trial.

"So unlike the Eichmann trial," said a veteran court worker. "Then you could cut the atmosphere with a knife."

Maybe so. But for some of the high school pupils at the Jerusalem trial, the questions that were thrown up 25 years ago by the Eichmann case remain unanswered today.

"I don't understand how they could have gone to their death like that," said Yizhar Koreish, 17, from Jerusalem. "Why didn't they fight? Why didn't they resist? I

know about the Warsaw Ghetto and about the Treblinka rebellion. But surely, if there had been mass resistance, the Holocaust could not have happened."

"You don't understand," said his classmate Yishai Eitan. "The whole aim of the Nazis was to break the spirit of the Jews. Once you destroy that, you destroy the will to resist."

For both boys the lessons of the litany of horror being recited at the Demjanjuk trial were clear.

"We are probably the last generation that will be able to receive a first-hand account of what happened. If we forget, then so will future generations. We must not let that happen," said Eitan.

Many of the young people at the hearing said they had lost grandparents and other relatives to the Nazis. They had come to Jerusalem to find out things they could not discover at home.

"My grandparents won't talk about it. It is like probing an open wound," said a 16-year-old girl. "They didn't want me to come here today. Please don't print my name. If they see I was here they will be so upset."

Others said they had been drawn by pure curiosity. "Most of our class has seen *Shoah*. That pushed me to come here and see for myself," said a 15-year-old from the Jerusalem neighbourhood of Ramot.

And, like many of their elders, some were struck by another difference between the Eichmann trial and the current proceedings: "With Eichmann there was no doubt," said Yizhak Koreish. "What bothers me about this case is the uncertainty that John Demjanjuk really is Ivan the Terrible."

Smokers stick up for their "rights"

By JUDY SIEGEL

Post Science and Health Reporter
The air was thick with smoke and tension yesterday in the Knesset Labour and Social Affairs Committee, which began discussing smoking in all work places and meeting rooms, except for small, isolated areas.

Just six of the 14 committee members turned up for the meeting. Of these, only Citizens Rights Movement MK Ran Cohen spoke vigorously for the ban, while former health minister (and Likud MK) Eliezer Shostak, Mapam MKs Chaim Grossman and Mohammad Wattad, and Alignment MK Binyamin Ben-Eliezer were strongly opposed. Committee chairman MK Ora Namir of Labour said that while she favoured restrictions on smoking in the work place, the proposal went too far. (Of the 14 committee members, seven are known to be smokers.)

The initiative to add restrictions on smoking in all workplaces and meeting rooms, as well as in sports facilities, to the law banning smoking in buses and many public places was that of Health Minister Shoshana Arbeli-Almoshino.

The restrictions, which would be contained in an addendum to the law, must be approved by the Labour and Social Affairs Committee. They do not require endorsement in the Knesset plenum.

Ben-Eliezer, a pack of cigarettes in hand, entered the committee room fuming. As he lit up and puffed furiously he said: "What's going on here? Isn't this a democracy? Soon they'll have MKs fighting up only in the toilet."

When Amos Hausner, legal adviser to the Society for the Prevention of Smoking, got up to move away from Ben-Eliezer's smoke, MK Wattad, on the other side of the table, said it was no use changing his seat as he was going to smoke too.

When Ben-Eliezer demonstratively pulled out a cigar and offered it to the non-smokers, this reporter — sitting directly behind him in Ben-Eliezer's puff of smoke — blurted out: "Aren't you ashamed?" Even though this reporter apologized, the MK demanded that the meeting be closed to the press. Namir suggested that this reporter leave, which she did.

MK Cohen reportedly warned about the proven dangers of non-smokers contracting cancer and heart disease from cigarette smoke.

Ben-Eliezer, who said he smokes four packs a day, maintained he would personally organize a lobby to fight for smokers' "rights." The addendum to the law would lead to "civil violence," he said.

As only 90 minutes had been allocated for the meeting, none of the 10 medical and Health Ministry experts who had been invited had time to address the committee. Nor was there time for Hausner to show a film on the dangers of passive smoking.

It was agreed to invite representatives of the Duhok cigarette company to the next meeting of the committee, at which the anti-smoking experts would also be allowed to speak.

"If every smoker in Israel buys one cigarette less each day as a result of the amendment, it will mean losses of many millions of dollars to the \$130-million-a-year cigarette industry here. In all the countries where such legislation was passed," Hausner continued, "the only opposition came from the massive economic interests of these companies."

The Health Ministry was not discouraged by the preliminary discussion of the minister's proposed amendment. "By hook or by crook, we are going to get this passed," the ministry spokesman said.



MK Mordechai Gur peers down a microscope as Prof. Yisrael Vlodavsky and Shoshana Biran of Hadassah's Sharet Oncology Institute look on. (Avi Hayon)

Doctor scores wasteful planning at hospitals

By JUDY SIEGEL

Post Science and Health Reporter
The health authorities allow hospitals to purchase expensive, highly sophisticated machinery to treat patients, yet often there aren't enough qualified technicians to use them. Prof. Shoshana Biran, head of Hadassah-University Hospital's Sharet Institute of Oncology, said this week.

Biran spoke at a meeting of the Association of Friends of the Institute, which is now marking its 10th anniversary. Lack of adequate planning, she charged, was the reason for this waste of resources.

The institute, which today cares for 8,000 cancer patients from all over the country, was established with help from American-Jewish philanthropist A. Ullman, who suffered from cancer and donated \$1m. It was named after Moshe Sharet, a former prime minister and foreign minister, who was hospitalized at the time at Hadassah.

The institute represented the first effort in Israel to concentrate cancer research facilities and the treatment of cancer patients in one hospital. It was developed from the radium in-

stitute set up in 1939 by Prof. Albert Halberstadt, who brought a piece of radium from abroad in his pocket and treated patients' tumours by placing the then-mysterious substance on them.

Only in 1942 did the Hadassah unit get its first radiation machine. Today the hospital has a linear accelerator Clinac 1800 for deep radiation.

At this week's meeting, former health minister MK Mordechai Gur was elected chairman of the Association of Friends of the Institute, which has raised \$7m. since it was founded by the late judge Yitzhak Olshan.

The Sharet Institute plans to celebrate its anniversary by organizing a seminar on cancer for scientists and physicians; holding an "open house" for the public; establishing an open phone line for questions on oncology; and printing booklet on cancer research projects.

The association has also decided to set up a research committee comprising Prof. Michael Feldman of the Weizmann Institute, former Hadassah director-general Kalman Mann, and statistician Hanoch Smith.

Music review

Monotonous uniformity

MUSIC BY Richard Wernick presented by The Group For New Music in cooperation with Beth Hatefuzoth and The United States Information Service. Miriam Meltzer, soprano; Stanley Hoffman, violin; Neri Silver, cello; Amnon Philip Silver, piano. (Beth Hatefuzoth, Tel Aviv University, February 15.)

IT'S A LONG time since we've had to listen, at one sitting, to as much unimaginative and tedious music as at this performance of works by American composer Richard Wernick. The Sonata for Piano, "Reflections of a Dark Light" (1982), located stylistically somewhere between Schoenberg and Boulez, seemed an endless sequence of alternating basses and higher, dissonant chords, all of them of similar interval structure and sonority. The tonal choral-like last movement, interspersed with some sharply accented "foreign" notes, seemed the sole interesting idea of the piece. The sonata's 40 (!) minutes of monotonous uniformity seriously challenged our patience and capacity to concen-

trate. Amnon Silver's readiness to invest time and energy into this music is admirable.

While the sonata, despite its lack of contrast and motion, discharged a certain amount of emotional tension, the "Partita for Violin Alone" (1978) created nothing. What aggravated matters more was the bad performances. Hoffman's playing, proving seriously defective.

With "The Oracle of Shimon Bar Yohai" for soprano, cello and piano (1983), we returned to the style of the sonata, only that now the jumps, up and down the register, were limited by the capabilities of the human voice. Again Wernick seemed unable to diversify his idiom, which became monotonously uniform. We could, however, at least enjoy the excellence of the performance. Miriam Meltzer has made great strides forward and her vocal accomplishments are truly formidable.

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IN THE MIDDLE East of the year 2020, Israel will continue to be a dominant factor - and its influence will even increase as a result of new trade and political ties with more Arab states.

That was one of the conclusions to come out of a recent symposium in Cairo on the future of the Middle East, attended by 50 leading Arab social and political scientists, economists, writers and government ministers.

But other developments may push the region in one of two different directions, the participants said.

If present trends continue, the Middle East of the year 2020 may be a region plagued by overpopulation, expanding desert zones, increased pollution, political cantonization, and dependency on the great powers.

A more optimistic scenario - although less likely to be realized - foresees increased self-sufficiency in the production of basic commodities, a new emphasis on Arab identity and civilization and the replacement of repression with participatory democracy.

The symposium reviewed current development trends and projections against the backdrop of findings from a five-year comprehensive study carried out by a large team of Arab researchers and headed by Dr. Ismail Abdullah and Dr. Ibrahim Sa'ad of Egypt.

Abdullah said the Arab states - with the exception of Saudi Arabia, Libya, Kuwait and the Gulf Emirates - possess all the classic problems of developing Third World nations.

Beginning in the 1970s, the Arab economies became increasingly dependent on the great powers, especially the West. The Arab nations are heavily in debt as a result of their

Bleak forecast for Arab world

Ya'acov Lamdan

efforts to move into the era of advanced technology, and satisfy consumer needs and welfare demands.

Rich countries have invested their petro-dollars in the West. But as a result of the steep decline in oil prices, even they have been forced to fall back on their reserves and operate deficit budgets.

If present trends continue, the study's author said, the population of the Arab world will number 700 million by 2020.

Desert zones will expand at the expense of cultivated land. And problems of soil salinity and environmental pollution will increase.

The Arab world will import 37 per cent of the world's grain. Unemployment will increase and as foreign debts grow, more Arab states will become satellites of the great powers. The trend toward internal political breakdown - resulting in a Lebanese-style factionalization - will continue.

IN EITHER THE negative or the positive scenario Israel will continue to be a factor, the symposium concluded.

But there, too, the Arab world faces choices, said Iraqi speaker Dr. Salah al-Shihli.

"Any analysis which does not take

Israel into account misses the point," said al-Shihli.

"Forecasts of the Arab world must bear in mind one of two alternatives: either resolution of the problem by compromise or that the Arab world will continue to stand by and watch Israeli expansion."

The Arab-Israeli conflict, like the Iraq-Iran war, has no military solution, the speaker added. But as for other future trends, options are rather restricted, Dr. al-Shihli said.

"It is enough to ask where the Arabs buy their arms, from where they import their technology, to whom they sell their oil and where they invest their money," he said.

Dr. al-Shihli pointed out that the day-to-day problems of Arab leaders leave them no opportunity for long-term planning.

Meanwhile, the gap between reality and the aspirations of the masses is enormous, said the well-known journalist Mohammed Heikal and Dr. Osama el-Baz, President Mubarak's chief political adviser.

Dr. el-Baz also criticized the alienation of intellectuals from the politicians and decision-makers - an ivory-tower isolation that Arab society can ill afford.

A Syrian participant, Dr. Burhan Galioun, praised the study as the

most candid and authentic document ever written on the state of the Arab world. He dwelt on what he termed the influence of Western imperialism and its divisive effects on the Arab world. Moslem fundamentalism, he said, was no more than a defence mechanism by which the downtrodden asserted their own interests against Western culture - a culture which is shared by the elites in Arab countries.

Dr. Mahdi Al-Hafez from the Europe-based Afro-Asian Centre attempted to steer the discussion into more realistic channels, and warned against ignoring international economic trends. Why were speakers so opposed to the Western multi-national corporations when even the Eastern bloc sought to use them to its own advantage, he asked. "When we speak of the autonomous development of the Arab countries, we must ask ourselves what political system we want in the Arab world: dictatorship of the proletariat, i.e. a Communist government or a liberal democracy."

Dr. Al-Hafez stated: "We face two central problems. The first relates to the future of the Arab states in view of the slide towards tyranny and repression together with increasing dependence on outside elements, a combination likely to lead to an explosion, as lately occurred in Sudan."

The second serious issue, according to Al-Hafez, is the Arab-Israeli and Iraq-Iran conflicts. Arab resources are poured into defence and arms while the authorities continue to engage in political repression under the slogan of "standing firm against Israeli aggression." Even if the war is brought to a speedy end, said Dr. Al-Hafez, it will have far-reaching repercussions on developments in the region.

The images of Afghanistan at war

Andrew Rosenthal/Jalalabad

A SMALL BOY, his leg severed just below the hip, sits in an alley propped against a wall. An alms bowl rests beside a crude, home-made crutch.

On the market street nearby, a policeman in a spotless uniform with a high-peaked white cap, a whistle and a plastic baton, directs a steady flow of donkey carts, gaudily-painted three-wheel taxis, bicycles, military vehicles and an occasional camel.

Four Soviet army privates, seemingly nervous, watch their officers shopping at stalls where gnarled old men in turbans, Sikhs in black head-cloths and Pushtu tribesmen in wool caps peddle everything from hand-made carpets to Japanese tape-players.

Market urchins, taking any foreigners for Soviets, flock to offer chewing gum and panty-hose for sale. All want their pictures taken and most can spout a string of Russian obscenities that would make a Moscow truck-driver blush.

These are some of the images of Afghanistan at war, a bewildering blend of the age-old sights, sounds and smells of the East and the shattering power of modern war machines.

THE SOVIET-backed Afghan government last month flew about 40 Moscow-based reporters to Jalalabad from Kabul, the capital. After nearly 40 minutes of spiralling up over the Kabul airport to get out of anti-aircraft-missile range, the Soviet-made twin turboprop flew over breathtaking snow-capped peaks on the 25-minute flight to Jalalabad's military airport.

The city, ringed by Soviet and Afghan armoured troops, has been quiet for a long time, residents say.

But the civil war that has been raging for nearly nine years continues in the mountains to the south and east, where a closely-guarded road winds eastward to the Pakistani border and the Khyber Pass, 72 km. away.

The warfare occasionally spills into the barren valley around Jalalabad.

Evidence of war abounds, from columns of Soviet armour grinding down the border road to cemeteries dotted with the graves of Afghan government soldiers. Afghans and invading armies have been fighting for more than 2,000 years, since the days of Alexander the Great. Some ruins from the British colonial era stand on the surrounding brown hillsides.

Newer forts, built of the adobe that has been the favoured construction material for centuries, also dot the high ground. Some burned-out tanks and armoured cars are abandoned along the roads leading to them.

AT THE airport, Soviet Mi-24 attack helicopters swarm like angry bees above the field, and camouflage netting covers the control tower.

But the feel of the war fades on the trip from the airport into town. A turbaned man walks by, leading four heavily-laden camels, and a



A trader sells empty Soviet ammunition cases to sell as firewood. (AFP)

visitor becomes immersed in a lifestyle that has changed little in hundreds of years.

Dust swirls in the bright sun, clogging the nostrils and filling the mouth with grit.

The road is lined with earthen embankments that protect newly-irrigated fields of oranges, olives and almonds that will find their way to Kabul and, eventually, to Moscow.

Women covered in veils that fall to the ankle walk to town, balancing huge bundles on their heads. Their men walk behind with free hands, and children scamper alongside.

JALALABAD, a city of about 700,000, is a maze of dirt paths winding among blocks of adobe walls that surround courtyards and small homes.

Near the centre of town, men gather in the square near a well. Their turbans and cloth wrapping expose only their hands and dark, bearded faces lined from years of sun and wind.

The young men crowd around two

reporters, but older men remain aloof, sitting or squatting near the wall at the back of the square.

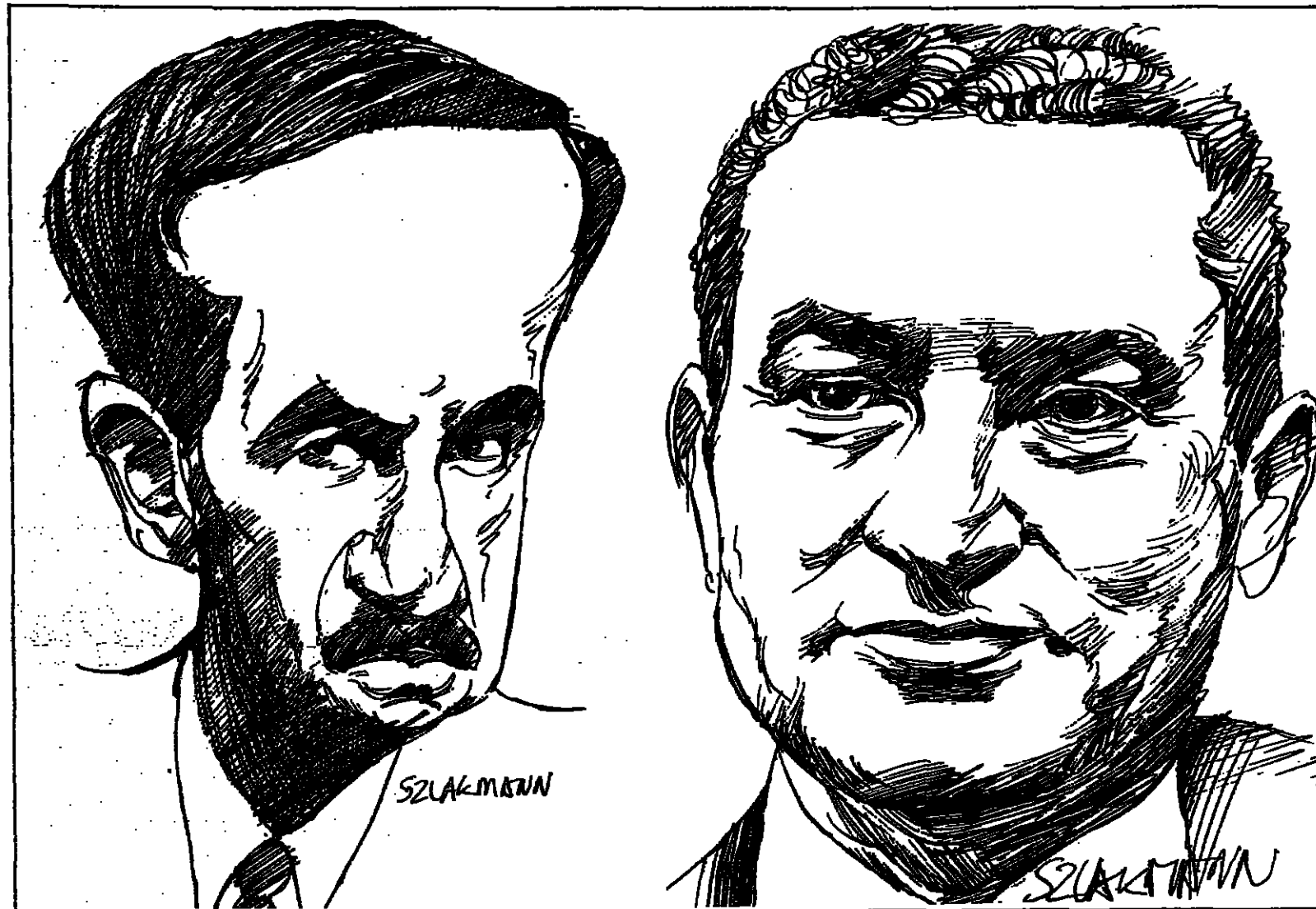
On the market streets, the pungent odour of spices blends with the earthy smells of animal transport and choking blue clouds of smoke. From one stall comes the tantalizing smell of baking bread, while the aroma of roasting meat drifts from another.

The shacks from which Jalalabad vendors peddle their wares are crammed. The fields produce juicy tangerines; smugglers provide Japanese electronics; and the local craftsmen make hats, blankets and bolts of cloth.

A teenager in an Afghan army uniform wheels up his bicycle and asks the reporters' nationality in halting Russian and English.

"Have you been in Kabul? Very dangerous. Bang, bang," he says, pointing an imaginary rifle. (Associated Press)

The Middle East page is edited by Yehuda Litani.



Presidents Assad and Mubarak.

PRESIDENTS MUBARAK and Assad may have entered a session of the recent Islamic conference hand in hand but back home, their propaganda machines have worked overtime spewing out attacks on each other's regime. At one point, the Voice of the Arabs radio station broadcasting from Cairo went as far as to forecast the fall of Assad, saying his time has passed, a sign of which is the Syrian defeat at the conference in Kuwait. Syrian attacks aimed at isolating Egypt were even more vitriolic.

Said one Radio Damascus commentator, "As for those who have passed over Egyptian history, distorted its will, tied her up to the American-Zionist wagon, and taken her out of the Arab fold, as for them, we are not desirous of their return and do not agree to the infiltration of their policies which drip poison into the Arab fold..."

The major issue in the propaganda war was who won in Kuwait. Cairo initially accused Syria of attempting to intimidate Moslem leaders into not attending the conference through use of terrorism and after failing in this, of trying to cause a split among conference participants.

The split, according to Egyptian observers, was to be over Egypt's role in the Islamic world. The Syrians tried to prevent Egypt from participating in Kuwait but Egypt claimed a victory over Damascus early on. Radio Cairo announced on January 29, "All of Syria's attempts in the preparatory sessions and in the summit conference to hurt Egypt failed completely. The Moslem states... declared Syria's role to be destructive. Only Syria's face failed to blush as is the case with that of all professional murderers."

Syria, unsuccessful at keeping Egypt out of the conference, claimed that its policies were adopted at Kuwait. An editorial in the Damascus daily *Al-Thawra* stated, "Among the Syrian achievements are counted the condemnation of separate deals

The handshake did not solve every problem

Peter Talmon

by the conference and the call for an international conference...the most important achievement for Syria is the breathing space given to the Arab struggle and its central issue. This is a defeat for policies of surrender and the dubious attempts to market Camp David."

SPECIFIC ISSUES were at the focal point of the propaganda war which accompanied the Islamic conference. Egypt used a number of sensitive Syrian weak spots in a well orchestrated effort to turn Assad into a whipping post. Among the notes most harped upon by the Egyptian media were: Syria's support of Iran in the war against a sister Arab state, Iraq; the Syrian regime's Alawite Moslem make-up in the face of and in opposition to Syria's Sunni Moslem majority; the regime's record of committing massacres as the means for quelling disturbances; Assad's use of terror which has besmirched the Moslems and particularly the Arabs, causing an anti-Arab backlash in the West; and of course, Assad's anti-Arab behaviour in Lebanon.

The Egyptian media condemned Syrian support of Amal against the PLO in Lebanon, saying, "The degree of Syrian treachery and harm towards the Palestinians as of late is

much greater than that in Israeli actions." One Egyptian broadcast on January 28 even claimed that "Syria lost control" when Cairo threatened to publish proof of Syrian-Israeli collusion over Lebanon.

A day later, Radio Cairo disclosed that President Assad's brother Rifaat met with Ariel Sharon in Paris sometime during 1982 at which time they agreed to wipe out the Palestinian presence in Lebanon. The report, in an indirect comparison of Israel and Syria, stated that Israel later tried to shake itself free of the role Syria filled after seeing how gruesome it was.

The Syrian bludgeon was aimed primarily at Camp David. An *Al-Bath* editorial titled "The Stable Syrian Stand," stated "The Camp David regime and those surrounding it are making a deadly mistake if they believe that it is possible that Syria

withdraw from its nationalist stands and principles...as for the heroic and stoic Egyptian people whose regime has tried a number of times to tickle its emotions with plots against Syria, this people is Arab, its place is in the Syrian and Arab heart. It is this people which will bring down the Camp David regime and return Egypt to its natural place."

THE BY NOW famous handshake between Assad and Mubarak took place against two backgrounds. One was the opulence of the conference hall in Kuwait, the other the fiery rhetoric exchanged in the media of the two countries. The Syrians say that the meeting had no political content. Mubarak's description of it dealt mainly with Assad's rudeness and contempt. Syria's allies the Libyans were appalled. The Libyan *Al-Gomhouriya* compared the handshake to one with "the Zionist terrorist Shimon Peres."

Alongside the mutual tribes - and seemingly out of the blue - came words of reconciliation. A Syrian commentator gave friendly advice, saying "If he is really interested in the relations between Egypt and Syria, then he of course should not be dragged into verbal clashes making unfounded accusations. We in Syria have never been pulled into insulting or verbal battles or propaganda and we have not harmed President Mubarak. This is because we want to leave doors open before our sister Egypt, before her return to her natural place in the steadfast Arab fold and her leadership position within the Arab nation."

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BASKETBALL

Holon and Galil on ropes

By DON GOULD
Post Basketball Reporter

When the bell rings on Sunday and Monday for the first-round return matches of the National Basketball League playoffs, two of the heavy favorites to advance to the semi-finals — Hapoel Holon and Hapoel Galil Elyon — will now be fighting just to avoid the knock-out punch.

The games are played as a best two out of three.

Second place finishers Hapoel Holon were upset in overtime by Hapoel Haifa 90-82 in Holon. Holon are now faced with the prospect of trying to square the series at one game apiece in Haifa on Sunday.

Just a few short weeks ago, Hapoel Haifa were fighting to avoid relegation. Now they sit in the enviable position of needing only a home-court victory over Holon in order to advance to the semi-finals.

Holon, who held their opposition to an average of 82 points during the regular season, contained Haifa during regulation time to only 75 points. Holon's problem was they couldn't get their offence moving against Haifa's two-three zone. Israel Elimelech and Niv Bugin were consistently late with their passes inside, giving Haifa time to double and triple team Bannister and Terry.

Offensively, Haifa got 25 points from Roland Houston and 19 points from Kilpatrick Wells for a solid inside scoring punch, while guard Jonathan Dettol pumped in 24 from the outside to give Haifa a well-rounded attack.

Beleaguered, battered and bruised Hapoel Tel Aviv fought their way through a tough season to finish the league in sixth place.

Captain Mike Large sat out most of the season with a bad back, and National team player Chaim Zlotnikman hasn't played a full game yet due to injuries.

Coach Moshe Weintraub has



TOP SCORER. — Don Robinson (Hapoel Tel Aviv) compiled 26 points.

kept his charges together despite the adversity, and now is in the surprising position of preparing for next Monday's game against Galil Elyon at home, where a victory could put his team into the semi-finals.

Hapoel Tel Aviv arrived at this position as a result of a stunning 78-72 upset over third place finisher Galil Elyon at Kfar Giladi in the opening round. Don Robinson pumped in 26 points to lead the winners, many of them coming as the result of crisp passes from guard Israel Kalish.

Tel Aviv were down by seven at the half, but

came charging back after the interval to take command.

Maccabi Haifa and Elitzur Netanya meet Monday in game two of their series. Their opening game stack more to form with Elitzur taking a close 96-93 victory in Netanya. Centre Jim Johnston, at 2.11m., scored 24 points to lead five Netanya players in double figures. Maccabi Haifa are poised to take revenge at their home court and square the series at one game apiece.

Sunday's remaining game of the opening round finds Maccabi Tel Aviv traveling to Arad for their second game against Bnei Herzliya. Lee Johnson's 33 points and Kevin Magee's 24 helped Maccabi to an easy 112-88 opening game victory. Although Bnei Herzliya led all scores with 41 points, Bnei Herzliya can't overcome Maccabi's more balanced fire power. This series should end Sunday.

TENNIS

Poor man, rich man

INDIAN WELLS, Ca. — Amos Mansdorf succumbed very feebly in a first round match in the \$435,000 Tennis Tournament here to Diego Perez of Uruguay, who vanquished the Israeli champion 6-2, 6-4. Perez is ranked 60 on the ATP computer, 29 places below Mansdorf.

But Mansdorf can derive some consolation from the fact that the latest list of money-earners released by the Association of Tennis Professionals for the current year puts him in 12th place, with \$27,996, just behind Ivan Lendl, with \$28,650. Heading the list is Stefan Edberg with \$166,633, followed by Tim Mayotte with \$74,862.

In other surprises, Jacob Hlasek beat Martin Jatic, the 11th seed, 6-7, 6-2, 6-4; Milan Srejber vanquished Kevin Curren 7-6, 7-6; Scott Davis overcame Aaron Krickstein 4-6, 6-4, 7-6.

Krickstein blamed poor officiating for his defeat. "I got bad calls at the wrong times," he said. "I was leading 5-1 in the tie-breaker and my serve was called out late. And one of my approach shots was called out. That just kind of turned it around."

Davis, once ranked 11 and now 39, said that a new attitude was helping him to play better. "I have a more positive outlook now," he said. "Even if I'm losing a match, I know I've been working hard and can turn things around physically." He has been working with Australian coach Bob Brett.

LOCAL TENNIS

By JACK LEON

TEL AVIV. — Haim Zion and Anat Varon head the points standings of their respective events, after the completion of the first two legs of the Israel Tennis Association's fifth winter circuit. The third and final leg starts at 7 p.m. tomorrow at Kiryat Ha'tennis here and continues over next two weekends. It will be followed early in March by the Masters events for the 16 men and eight women who accumulated the most points in the singles-only series.

The prizes include return air tickets to the U.S. and Europe, worth a total of \$3,500. In addition, the men's winner and runner-up will be awarded "wild cards" in the opening tournament of next month's \$25,000 ATP Frankel satellite circuit, giving them direct entry to the main draw without having to play in the very tough qualifier.

Zion has so far collected 36 points for winning the series opener, and then going out 6-3, 6-4 to Yoram Baran in the just-concluded second round.

Varon was the first women's competitor and was a losing semi-finalist in the second, giving her 21 points. Trailing Varon by just one point is Yael Shavit, who was beaten 6-4, 7-6, 6-2 by Debbie Court in the Juda final. Court is third on 15 points.

NHL

PHILADELPHIA (AP). — Joe Mullen scored his 35th and 36th goals of the season and goalie Rejean Lemelin stopped 23 shots as the Calgary Flames blanked the Philadelphia Flyers 5-0 to snap a 15-game winless streak at the Spectrum.

In Montreal, Mats Nilsson scored twice and assisted on two other goals as the Canadiens handed the Boston Bruins their fourth consecutive defeat with a 7-3 whipping.

Los Angeles goaltender Robby McManis and Toronto goalie Allan Bester turned in strong performances as the Kings and Maple Leafs skated to a 1-1 tie in Inglewood.

SOCCER PREVIEW

A 'transitional' Irish side poses the first challenge of Mihic era

By PAUL KOHN

TEL AVIV. — A new-look Israel National soccer side, including three young players making their international debut, will take the field against Northern Ireland at Ramat Gan this afternoon. Kick-off is at 5 p.m.

The team starts the Mihic era of Israel football, as Miljenko Mihic takes full charge of his first game as Israel's coach. The 11 he named last night shows a balance between tried internationals and newcomers, these being Avi Cohen of Bnei Jerusalem at right back, Nir Klinger of Maccabi Haifa in mid field, and Moshe Eisenberg of Bnei Yehuda as central striker in place of the dropped Zahi Armeli.

Maccabi Haifa schemer Daniel Brailovsky will play his first full international for Israel since his arrival here from Argentina. Brailovsky will play an attacking support role.

Mihic has retained Avi Raz in goal, Zion Mariti at left back, Avi Cohen (of Maccabi Tel Aviv) as central sweeper and captain, Menashe Shimonov in defence, Uri Malmilian and Moshe Sinai as mid-field schemers, and Eli Ohana to lead the attack.

For Northern Ireland, too, their team is "a transitional one" according to stand-in manager Jim Platt. "The match against Israel is important for us in view of our forthcoming European championship matches against England and Yugoslavia in Belfast in April. I shall be taking a close look at our younger players."

Platt announced nine of his lineup, with the final two places to be decided upon shortly before kick-off.

Key men in the Irish attack will be Norman Whiteside of Manchester United and Kevin Wilson, the



DANGERMAN. — Norman Whiteside. (Hanoach Guthmann)

Ipswich striker who has scored 20 goals this season.

John McLennan, the central defender for Watford, will captain the team. Playing alongside him in a strong defence will be Mal Donaghy of Luton, Alan McDonald of Queens

Park Rangers, and Gary Fleming of Nottingham Forest. The Irish team is Hughes (goals); defenders — Donaghy, McLennan, McDonald, Fleming; midfield — Ramsey, Pennay, Dan Wilson or Ian Stuart; attack — Whiteside, Wilson, Sanchez or Quinn.

NBA

More Malone magic

NEW YORK (AP). — While the Boston Celtics were having problems with Utah's Karl Malone, the Phoenix Suns had double Malone trouble.

Karl Malone scored 25 points and pulled down 15 rebounds and the Utah reserves outscored the Boston bench 56-6 as the Jazz defeated the Celtics 109-89 Monday night.

Meanwhile, Jeff Malone tied his

season-high with 38 points and Moses Malone shook off the flu to score 36 and pull down a game-high 11 rebounds as the Washington Bullets beat the Phoenix Suns 124-110.

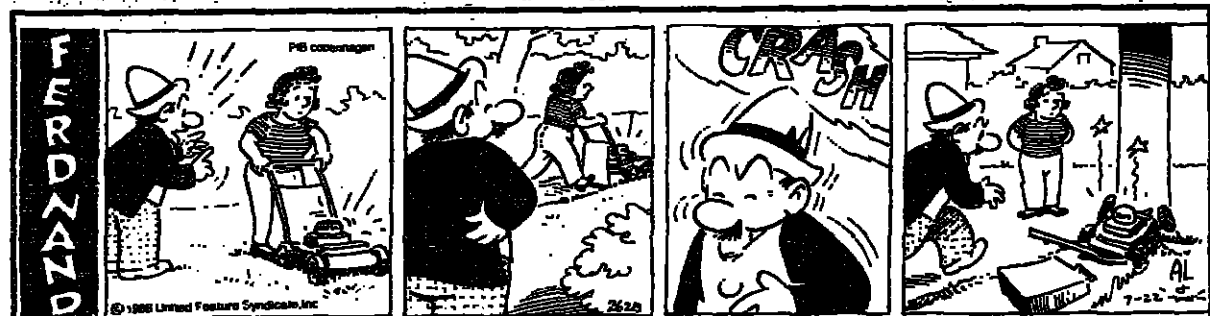
In other NBA games, it was Cleveland 105, Seattle 94; Houston 105, Dallas 100; Milwaukee 128, New Jersey 124; Sacramento 124, Chicago 120 in overtime; Philadelphia 111, New York 101; Indiana 112, Golden State 93; and Portland 116, Los Angeles Clippers 105.

NHL

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Los Angeles goaltender Robby McManis and Toronto goalie Allan Bester turned in strong performances as the Kings and Maple Leafs skated to a 1-1 tie in Inglewood.



CROSSWORD

ACROSS
6 Clam what is due, as 6 down certainly will sooner or later (6,7)
8 Little boy with troubled soul of little financial value (6)
9 Shows a certain amount of tolerance in a Norfolk town? (6)
10 Essential feature of a needle or watch, possibly (3)
11 Eighth part of a circle of light brown colour in mid-autumn (6)
12 Avoids degrading particulars? (8)
13 Modified form of treadle (7)
16 A gift forwarded in advance, apparently (7)

20 Canvas shelter for campers (4-4)
23 Cheeseparing Kipling hero taken in by a foreign agent (6)
24 A garland of flowers that is left in retrospect (3)
25 Radiant-looking talker I disturbed (8)
26 Meet the cost of bringing iron back in a wagon (6)
27 Bad case makes her scarlet with rage (3-5-5)
DOWN
1 Little time for producing wild celery (8)
2 Aromatic liqueur I set down before going out (8)
3 38-ft rests for snooker players? (7)

4 Ancient Egypt's royal shepherds? (6)
5 A boy I'll see by arrangement (6)
6 His aim is to induce people to settle (4-9)
7 Choice location for a lovers' meeting (8-5)
13 A bird that may cooked and eaten (5)
15 A renegade sailor's come-uppance? (3)
17 A page torn out or one that stays in place? (8)
18 Hot-tempered person engaged in highly dangerous wartime missions (8)
19 Garbled tales at the summit, if nothing else (2-5)
21 Strange ordeal on the Rio Grande (6)
22 Resourceful man who left France in the grip of revolution (6)

Yesterday's Solution

BATHROBE SHREWD
E B I
ARRESTED RIATUD
E B I
A B A A G O U
LACERATES HENNA
E B I
SIDE INEXACT
P S N N N E
ARTISAN CABE
R A U A O V S
TUNER PENTHOUSE
I D G E C E S A
SHIVER MANAGERS
A N N U O
NEGATE LEADSMAN

QUICK SOLUTION
ACROSS: 1 Trance, 4 Posed, 8 Utter, 9 Tartlet, 10 Hostile, 11 Mess, 12 Pip, 14 Hero, 15 Lead, 18 Reg, 21 Ugly, 23 Imagine, 25 Captain, 26 Amber, 27 Erect, 28 Street. **DOWN:** 1 Taught, 2 Artist, 3 Corridor, 4 Pure, 5 Solve, 6 Delect, 7 Sheep, 13 Pleasant, 16 Amiable, 17 Quiche, 19 Giant, 20 Regret, 22 Lapse, 24 Lift.

QUICK CROSSWORD

ACROSS
1 African antelopes
3 Official report
9 Inquired
10 Session
11 Sunburn
13 Thought tinged with emotion
14 Strict
16 Myth
18 Stately
20 Clique
22 Implore
23 Two crotchets
25 Incentive to public disorder
26 Hastened

DOWN
1 Bestow
2 Welsh river
4 Bear-like
5 Trellis
6 Banality
7 Denied
8 Balance of advantage
12 Directed the course
14 Sorrow
15 Clothing
17 Unpretentious winship
19 Cupola
21 Domesticated
24 Pinch

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Airbus wins sales, enemies

A bid to break Boeing's grip

TOULOUSE, France (AP). — In a dining room at Airbus Industrie headquarters, sounds of hammering and drilling clash with the gentle hum of lunchtime chatter. They are the sounds of expansion.

The expansion plans go beyond the work under way on the aircraft maker's Spartan office compound on the outskirts of Toulouse. The company also is expanding its ambitions, hoping to become a larger force in the passenger airplane market dominated by U.S. manufacturers.

Europe's most advanced aircraft manufacturer is gearing up for the dogfight of its life, a struggle that will test the underpinnings of Western Europe's industrial strategy for competing with America and Japan.

Leaders of the four-nation Airbus consortium are making plans for a new generation of jumbo jets for the 1990s and beyond. The twin-engine, medium-range A330 and the four-engine long-haul A340 would complement Airbus' existing family of three airliners.

The move could brighten Europe's industrial future, which has suffered through years of economic and technological stagnation.

Judging from initial reaction to the proposed new Airbus jets, it also is likely to add new tension to U.S.-European trade relations, which have grown steadily worse in recent months.

Airbus is owned jointly by aerospace companies from Britain, France, West Germany and Spain. The four partner companies share in the development and building of Airbus jets, but final assembly is done by France's state-owned Aerospatiale in huge hangars near the Toulouse airport.

Even though Airbus has yet to turn a profit after 17 years in business, its executives and many government officials consider it a good investment.

They see it as a model for the sort of European cooperation that could help Western Europe overcome the fragmentation of its home market and remain an industrial force in the 21st century.

Airbus has delivered about 360 aircraft during its first 16 years of operation. The company says its long-term goal is to capture 30 per cent of the world market, which it figures would mean sales of more than 2,100 aircraft worth \$122 billion over the next 18 years.



Airbus A720

The U.S. concern is a belief that subsidies allow Airbus to use attractive price discounts to undercut Boeing and McDonnell Douglas, with an insufficient view towards making a profit.

The new jumbos on Airbus' drawing board would compete directly with Boeing Co.'s medium-range 767 and long-haul 747 jetliners, and with McDonnell Douglas Corp.'s newly launched MD-11 long-range jumbo.

The proposed new Airbus planes, planned for service by 1992, already have caused a transatlantic storm over U.S. charges of underhanded Airbus financing tactics.

Sources in President Reagan's administration said recently that the cabinet-level economic policy committee has agreed in principle to recommend punitive trade measures against the Europeans if no agreement is reached to clarify international rules on financing new aircraft.

Some European officials have accused the U.S. government of trying to frighten Airbus' four sponsoring governments into scrapping the \$2.5b. project.

Most, and perhaps all, of the money would be in the form of government loans. U.S. officials say that give Airbus an unfair edge over Boeing and McDonnell Douglas.

Michael Smith, deputy U.S. trade representative, asserted in London on February 2 that Airbus had

absorbed as much as \$10b. in state aid since 1970. Airbus will not confirm any figures.

Michel Noir, the French minister for foreign trade, said recently that the government loans are similar to U.S. military contracts that he said allow Boeing and McDonnell to cross-subsidize their civil aircraft projects.

Boeing says 40 per cent of its \$16.3b. in total revenue last year came from government military and space contracts. The company denies that this represents a form of aid for its civil aircraft projects.

The U.S. sent a team of trade officials to Paris, Bonn and London in early February to discuss American concerns about the Airbus financing with representatives of the participating European governments. The Europeans defended the Airbus organization.

"The Americans want Airbus out of the game because it represents competition," said Willy De Clercq, the top trade official at the headquarters of the European Community in Brussels. The organization speaks for its 12 member countries on trade matters.

"The question is not who is right with regard to the [trading] rules...

but if the Europeans want to defend their aerospace industry, if Airbus is worth the trouble of defending it," he added.

At Airbus headquarters, executives will talk only privately about a widespread suspicion in Europe that Boeing and McDonnell Douglas want to ground the new Airbus jets to keep out new competition.

But they make no effort to hide their resentment of U.S. accusations that government subsidies offer Airbus an unfair advantage.

But he acknowledged that the American suspicions are heightened by the fact that Airbus — in line with its legal status as a French-registered consortium — does not publish full financial accounts.

"There's no way you can work out what Airbus is actually doing," in terms of financial performance, said Keith Donaldson, an aerospace analyst who follows Airbus for the London investment firm of Philips and Drew.

Iddles said Airbus aims to become a profit-making enterprise by the mid-1990s.

So far only Lufthansa, the West German airline, has placed an order for the yet-to-be-built A340. Iddles said at least four other airlines were likely to announce advance orders for the plane by the end of March.

Boeing and McDonnell Douglas, which together hold about 80 per cent of the world market in passenger aircraft, already are scrambling to fend off a challenge from Airbus' newest plane, the short-range A320.

It is scheduled to begin flight tests in March and to enter service with Air France and British Caledonian in 1988, competing with Boeing's latest version of the popular 737 and the McDonnell Douglas MD-80.

Airbus already has won 262 orders for A320s from 15 airlines.

Last October, the American company Northwest Airlines gave Airbus a foothold in the U.S. market by agreeing to buy 10 of the jets by 1991. The airline also has an option to buy up to 90 more Airbus planes through 1995.

"There is no question about it, the A320 is a phenomenal success story," said Donaldson, the analyst.

He predicted the A320 will become a profitable programme by about 1992. But, he said, it remains questionable whether Airbus ever will be weaned from government aid.

BANKING ON IT/Pinhas Landau

Towards a smart future

The biggest Marks and Spencer store of them all — that pillar of Arab-Israeli coexistence, namely the Marble Arch outlet — does a turnover of some \$4.5 million a day. A minor chunk of this is in cash, but still enough to represent a lotta money. How do you think they handle the cash?

No, they don't call in a squad of tanks and paratroopers to accompany the courier to the local bank. Instead the Bank of England sends round a bloke who counts the money and notes the total. Then they take the loot to their own on-site incinerator and burn it, all under the watchful eye of the gentleman from the central bank. All that then remains is for Marks and Spencer's account to be credited directly by the Bank of England.

This, at least, is the story told by a reasonably reliable English source. Even if it's not entirely accurate, it brings home an undeniable truth: Cash is a complicated and messy way of paying for things, because it requires expensive labour to count, sort and process, and brings further costs in insurance, transport, etc. Cheques have fewer of those problems, although they are not free of all of them, but they have extra ones, in that they may be stolen, and the details on them are not always correct.

The consumer in a chequeless society may be expected to be equipped with a wide variety of cards, each for different purposes.

The next development was that of the cheque-guarantee card, which sought to get beneath the surface of the cheque and find out if the signature was that of the account holder and whether he was good for the money. The cheque-guarantee card, used in conjunction with a cheque book, guarantees the recipient that the bank on which the cheque is drawn will meet payments (up to a given limit), whether or not funds are currently available in that account. It never caught on in Israel.

Both of these partial solutions point the way to the advantages made available by EFTPOS systems, since the latter analyze the card provided by the customer and determine if it is valid, not stolen or otherwise reported lost, and even if the card holder is good for the transaction being contemplated. In theory, these thorough checks could be made regarding cheques as well, if necessary by phoning the branch where the account is maintained, but this is always impractical and often impossible. Even ordinary credit card use, in which "validation" of the card and the card holder is commonplace, is a far more cumbersome and time-consuming affair than the electronic, "untouched by human hand" approach made possible by EFTPOS. As noted in previous articles in this series, it is these advantages which account for much of EFTPOS systems' success. But this is far from the last word on the subject.

For instance, there is no reason not to apply the advantages of EFTPOS in a context other than that of credit cards. Credit cards, in the full sense of giving the card holder an ongoing or "revolving" line of credit, only appeared in Israel last year, although the possibility of one month's, or even two weeks' credit, in the old days of hyperinflation, made the cards into semi-credit cards. Formally, though, Visa and Isracard are "delayed debit" cards, that collect all the debits of a given month and execute them in one day — in full. In many countries there are proper debit cards that cause the card holder's account to be debited immediately on receipt of the debit notice. If the system is an EFTPOS one, that notice is no more than overnight, so that the debit card becomes a plastic cheque-book, with the benefits noted above regarding validation procedures.

The vision of the "chequeless society" has been beckoning in the financial markets ever since automation took off. It is the banker's equivalent of the "paperless office" that computerization was supposed to achieve, and seems as far away. But there has been movement in that direction, and the international trend seems clear, if

much slower than had been thought likely. The essence of the chequeless society is the triumph of plastic money, and the prophets of this revolution see the future in terms of a spectrum of plastic cards.

Thus the consumer in the chequeless society may be expected to be equipped with a wide variety of cards, each for different purposes. Bank-issued debit and credit cards will be used for instant, and interest-free, or deferred, and interest-bearing, deductions from his account, as he prefers. The bank's cards may also serve to give access to cash withdrawals and other transactions via automated teller machines.

Many chain stores already issue their own cards, which can also be of the debit or — more often — the credit variety. In the future, which in some places is already the present, some or all of these cards may be used for tele-shopping, in which the consumer plugs into the catalogues of various stores from his home terminal and places his order, and has his card validated and his account debited, all without leaving his armchair. By extension, when the banking laws allow this, he will also be able to conduct money transfers, including stock exchange transactions, in the same manner. The conservatism of the banking industry, taking advantage of basically genuine security problems regarding identification codes and potential misuse, has caused it to lag behind commercial outlets in utilizing these possibilities.

In essence, the store cards are only one example of the issue of cards to the members of a kind of club, linked by a common aim or purpose — in this case, to spend more money, more easily, in a specific retail group.

This in turn leads to the next generation of development, which is already reality in many places, although still on a fairly experimental basis — the "smart" card. This is most easily explained by describing a now-commonplace use for it. Public telephones are made to be operated by the insertion of a plastic card, which is sold in post offices and other outlets. Each card contains a quantity of phone call units — what we would call *asimomin* — which is "read" by the phone mechanism, and the card's magnetic strip is "debited" as these are used up, until there is nothing left. Then the card is thrown away or, if the technology is worth applying, it is taken back to the point of sale for "recharging."

In principle, obviously, the card can as well be charged with "money" as with *asimomin*, and the card-reading machine — the electronic point of sale in a shop, gas station or wherever — can deduct the money from the card, and credit itself, or its bank account with the equivalent. From the point of view of the issuing bank, the smart card has several advantages, but also several potential problems. If it gets lost or stolen, the exposure of the customer and the bank is limited to the amount of money it contains and the customer cannot overdraw, because the bank controls his cash-flow by determining the amount he receives each time the card is refilled. Finally, the operation of the card is by PIN — personal identification number, or the "secret number" that banks give out currently to allow operation of ATMs. Therefore the card holder has the security that if the card is lost or stolen, the finder or thief does not have direct access to his money as he would with a wallet or purse. The problems, of course, centre on the need for card holders to come to the bank to have their cards refilled, which consumes the time of both the customer and the bank staff. This, too, could be automated.

In short, therefore, the smart card may be seen as a plastic money box which offers the retailer the possibility of direct and irrefutable validation on his own premises — no phone calls, no on-line connection with central computers, no invalid or bouncing cheques, and all the advantages of cash without the headaches. The technology is still in its infancy, and Israeli bankers are nearly unanimous in believing that we won't be seeing smart cards in Israel for at least a few years. But, by the same token, it is pretty certain that they will show up in due course. In the meanwhile, the coming years are set to see the country's retail sector switch steadily over to the computerized world of EFTPOS.

This is the fifth and last article in a series.



Marvel's Tristan Tzara and Reuven Rubin's View of Tiberias: Tax and other considerations make such local art more popular than foreign works.

(Israel Museum)

Israelis turn to art as an investment

By KEN SCHACHTER

TEL AVIV. — Israelis seeking unconventional investments are beginning to edge into the world of art collecting, say the managers of Sotheby's office here.

A worldwide boom in collecting, reflected in record-breaking auction prices, has hit Israel, generally considered an artistic backwater.

Rivka Saker and Daniella Luxembourg, who manage the Israeli branch of the giant British auction house, cite: Sotheby's auction in May 1985 that fetched \$1.1 million, a record for Israel; the founding of several competing auction houses in Israel within the last two years; and a 1986 Judaica fair at the Jerusalem Convention Centre that focused international attention on treasures unique to Israel.

Although the 15 per cent value-added tax and the 15 per cent charge for foreign currency discourages Israelis from bidding on art outside the country, Saker says, the domestic market takes up the slack.

"A lot of galleries exist in Israel, which means there is a market for paintings," she notes.

That market gets a boost from itinerant art collectors who fly to Israel for major events. As for Israeli collectors, their purchases tend to be in Judaica and the works of domestic artists, such as Dadaist Marcel Janco and Reuven Rubin.

Saker says the worldwide market in art witnessed an explosion in 1986, as illustrated by the \$11.59 million paid for Rembrandt's "A Girl with a Goldtrimmed Cloak," a record for a painting, and the more than half billion dollars in sales posted by Sotheby's. The privately held auction house typically gets a 10 per cent commission from both buyer and seller.

From September to December, the auction house reported a 77 per cent increase in sales to \$506m. compared with the same period for 1985.

Auctions have gained in popularity at the expense of sales through dealers, Saker says, because auction

houses tend to reach larger numbers of potential buyers and thus bring top dollar.

Sotheby's set up an Israeli office two-and-a-half years ago primarily to tap the country's art collections.

"One of the difficulties with auction houses is to get new and good material," Saker says. They try to research every possible market. Israel is actually provincial and outside the regular international market.

An April auction by Sotheby's sure to grab headlines will be the Duchess of Windsor's jewels sale in Geneva, including 87 pieces by Cartier of Paris and 23 pieces by Van Cleef and Arpels.

It could be a decade before Israel "catches up with the spirit of the international market," Saker predicts.

Still, as one Israeli art dealer notes, "You look at the Israelis and you think, 'There can't be any major art out there.' Then somebody walks in with a Van Gogh."

Swiss bankers decide they prefer secrecy

ZURICH (Reuters). — Swiss bankers yesterday rejected proposals to erode their country's legendary banking secrecy.

The issue provoked debate recently after allegations that Switzerland had a role as a centre for dubious funds. Regulations are to be revised in coming months.

Bankers' Federation Secretary Jean-Claude Chapuis told reporters he opposed a proposal by government regulators to curb use of a "B-form," which allows bank clients to remain anonymous if they are

represented by lawyers or fiduciary agents.

The Banking Commission said last month it would like such a curb incorporated into the federation's own self-governing code of banking conduct, drawn up in 1977, which is due for renewal this October.

"We believe the 'B-form' cannot be abolished," Chapuis said. "However, we are looking for a compromise solution that will take account of the commission's suggestions." He gave no details.

Debate over the form was further

fueled by revelations that both former Philippine President Ferdinand Marcos and Haiti's Jean-Claude Duvalier held sums in Switzerland. Money from U.S. arms sales to Iran also passed through bank accounts here, U.S. officials say.

The banks yesterday also proposed a way out of a legal minefield created by rules that enable companies to protect themselves from hostile takeovers. This also became a hot issue recently after a publicized takeover battle between two food companies.

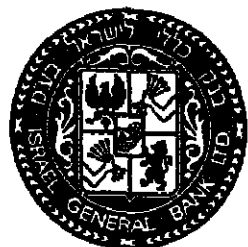
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ISRAEL GENERAL BANK



Of The Baron Rothschild Group

סניף תל אביב

MARKET PLACE

PETER MILLERSHIP

Why are they buying shares?

Millions have been scrambling to buy shares in state companies being sold off to the public in several major Western nations, a success hailed by conservative governments as the dawn of a new era of popular capitalism.

But why have ordinary people apparently been so keen to trust the present share market boom and stake their savings on the future of say, Britain's national airline, or a French bank or Japanese telephone utility?

Who are the new small investors? Are Frenchmen no longer a race of hoarders, storing their money in a sock at the end of the bed? Do solid West Germans no longer treasure at the thought of keeping their wealth anywhere but in a bank?

In Britain, dubbed by Napoleon a nation of shopkeepers, Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher has sold off nearly 20 state firms. Thatcher coined the phrase "share-owning democracy." All British fortunes were oversubscribed.

A 1986 survey by public relations agency Dewe Rogers showed one in six Britons, or 17 per cent, owned shares, compared with 5 per cent in 1983 - Date of the first big flotation.

The survey, sampling 1,000 people, showed shareholders had become younger and represented all social classes.

Jan Harwood, analyst with Warburg Securities, says: "You're talking across the board... I think shares have a much bigger profile in the population now. Everyone is talking about them. My newsgroup told me he was interested in stocks and shares, and asked me if I could teach him about it."

"It has a knock-on effect. Once an flotation succeeds, it gives impetus to the next. People have been tempted because the pickings have been easy and the pricing has not been too high."

He says household incomes had risen in Britain in recent years, providing the money for the share spree.

People are no longer ignorant about how to acquire shares or daunted by the market. "You just filled in a form in the newspaper and there was plenty of advertising to tell you what to do," Harwood notes.

In France, right-wing Prime Minister Jacques Chirac plans to raise \$51 billion by selling off 24 state conglomerates. A share issue by state glass manufacturer Saint-Gobain was 14 times oversubscribed.

"The French have discovered greed," comments one analyst.

A Paris academic, Andre Barbeau at the Centre de Recherche Economique sur l'Epargne, speaks of profound change in the attitude of many Frenchmen to savings.

"They are coming to realize that private enterprise is a source of national wealth. It was, in fact, the former Socialist government, through its recognition that enterprise produced riches, that finally triggered a change of heart... this is a country where ideology is extremely important."

As in Britain, publicity has lured people in the bourse. Paribas advertisements aimed at young professionals while Saint-Gobain aimed at buyers aged over 35 years. A powerful reason for share-buying in France is that savings accounts there yield at best only 4.5 per cent interest.

Japan's first big flotation of state assets was selling shares in the Nippon Telegraph and Telephone Telecommunications group in February. There was frenzied interest in an offer 10 times oversubscribed. The government hopes to sell shares in Japan Air Lines.

In West Germany Chancellor Helmut Kohl's centre-right coalition is committed to denationalization, but there has been only a lukewarm response to plans to sell a 16 per cent stake in Volkswagen and 25.6 per cent of energy and chemicals firm Veba.

"The older investor is reluctant to place his hard-earned savings in shares," says Lutz Gebser, first vice president at the main Frankfurt branch of Deutsche Bank. "But the younger investor, willing to take risks and often using inherited money, is more likely to put money in shares."

German small investors are mostly private entrepreneurs and young professionals such as lawyers, doctors and bankers.

German caution raises the question of the wisdom of using advertising to lure millions of newcomers to stake their savings in shares, often without benefit of expert analysts' advice at a time when stock markets are enjoying a well-publicized boom but may yet turn bearish.

A leading company executive in Paris who declined to be identified says he is anxious. "Many of these new investors know absolutely nothing about how the stock exchange works... they don't realize the bourse can be a dangerous place." He says that it was too early to say if French investors would cash in their profits or hang on as permanent investors.

Tokyo analysts say the Japanese are expected to fully support denationalization in the belief that the government would act to prevent any major decline in share values. (Reuters)

Amorai denies he aided Balas in arranging UKM bond issue

By AVI TEMKIN

Deputy Finance Minister Adi Amorai yesterday rejected all charges of wrongdoing in his dealings with David Balas, the financier facing trial on charges of embezzling \$30 million belonging to the United Kibbutz Movement.

Amorai conceded that he had tried to get the then governor of the Bank of Israel, Moshe Mandelblat, to approve in 1985 an \$8m. bond flotation by the UKM. Amorai insisted that he had aided not only the UKM but other bodies in financial trouble.

Amorai was reacting in public for the first time to accusations raised against him by Balas' lawyer, as well as MK Michael Eitan (Herut) and the daily *Hadashot*. They have based their charges on a transcript of a telephone conversation between Amorai and Balas in late 1985.

They have accused Amorai of deep involvement with Balas after Amorai was appointed to his Treasury post and of using his position to put pressure on the Bank of Israel to help the bond flotation as part of the arrangement between Balas and the UKM.

Amorai said he met Balas for the first time in May 1984, when Balas asked him to assess the value of several listed companies. Amorai



Adi Amorai (Karen Ben-Zion)

said that at no point did he represent Balas in the latter's dealing with government bodies.

All his business links with Balas were severed one week before he was appointed finance minister. Amorai said. At that time, he gave up all private counselling activity.

Amorai conceded that in November 1985, he contacted Balas on his own initiative. At that stage, he said, the police had completed the first investigation in Balas' affairs and

declared there was nothing criminal involved.

"I called someone who was a former client to offer my good wishes after it had been established no criminal charges were levelled against him," Amorai called.

Only during a second investigation, in early 1986, did the police uncover evidence of criminal activity by Balas and decide to press charges.

Amorai said he had intervened on behalf of the UKM to solve an acute financial crisis. He recommended to the movement's officials to float a bond issue through Israel Discount Bank, which would take the smallest commission. Amorai said he has helped Rascos in the same way and had tried to assist the late Avraham Gindi from his financial difficulties that eventually led to the building contractor's suicide.

In the telephone conversation transcript, Amorai makes mention of a certain "Chaim" who helped him with the Bank of Israel.

Yesterday, Amorai said he could not remember details of a conversation that took place over a year ago, but he said that he tried to get help from people who he thought had some influence over Mandelblat and could convince him to help the UKM. The alternative, Amorai said, would have been a financial crisis for the Kibbutz movement.

COMPANY RESULTS

Drucker Zacharia Development Co.

Contracting
Half
Year to Sept. 30
Revenue NIS 18.97m. 46.07m.
Net income (13.44m.) (12.35m.)

United Spinners of Israel Ltd.

Fabrics
Year to Sept. 30
Revenue NIS 5,264,700 4,587m.
Net income NIS 1,433m. (1.15m.)

Haifa Chemicals Ltd.

Chemicals
Nine months to Sept. 30
Revenue NIS 7,239,100 6,776m.
Net income NIS 69,668,900 6,52

Tel Aviv Stock Exchange

MARKET STATISTICS

Indices:			
General Share Index	120.09 +1.36%		
Non-Bank Index	142.71 +3.11%		
Arrangement	105.44 +1.09%		
Insurance	128.64 +2.17%		
Commerce, Services	137.17 +3.36%		
Real Estate	134.39 +2.26%		
Industrial	141.71 +2.01%		
Textiles	132.78 +1.72%		
Metals	131.24 +2.96%		
Electronics	154.59 +4.36%		
Chemicals	134.58 +1.12%		
Industrial Invest.	183.36 +1.74%		
Investment Cos.	106.36 +1.18%		
General Bond Index	110.25 +0.08%		
Index-linked Bonds	111.07 +0.09%		
Fully-linked	112.54 +0.22%		
Partially-linked	108.76 +0.11%		
Dollar-linked Bonds	104.59 +0.01%		
Short-term 0-2 yrs	107.72 +0.18%		
Medium-term 2-5 yrs	109.44 +0.06%		
Long-term 5+ yrs	111.55 +0.45%		

SELECTED PRICE QUOTATIONS

Name	Price	Volume	%
Commercial Banks			
Maritime	1850	7478	+5.2
General non-arr.	28150	761	-0.5
First Int'l	4780	399	+0.1
RBI	6200	3537	+3.4
Commercial Banks			
(not part of "arrangement")			
Bank Leumi	8830	321	-0.1
Union 0.1	6950	72	-0.2
Hapoalim	11340	154	-0.0
Mizrahi	36540	1035	-0.1
Hapoalim r	60310	4443	-0.1
General A	154150	17	-0.2
Leumi 0.1	38330	3595	-0.1
Fin. Trade	50560		
Mortgage Banks			
Leumi Mort. r	11030	359	+1.2
Dev. Mort.	4361	1933	+6.3
Mishkan r	4790	2150	+4.1
Tafelot r	21851	107	+3.1
Mervar	8100	862	
Financial Institutions			
AgriCo	226270	10	+10.0
Ind. Dev. DD	88893		+0.0
Clal Leasing 0.1	23850	54	
Insurance			
Ararat 0.1 r	1800	788	+5.6
Phoenix 0.1	420	4992	+3.2
Phoenix 0.1	1169	2197	-0.7
Phoenix 0.1	75	107	-0.7
Menorah 1	2526	122	+1.0
Sahar r	7240	565	-5.1
Zion Hold. 1	10090		
Trade & Services			
Meir Ezra	1300	2693	
Supersol 2	11760	2264	+2.7
Delek r	5533	14544	+10.0
Lightage	19300	90	
Cold Storage	1100	3864	
Dan Hotels	1850	1307	-2.6
Yarden Hotel	2888	270	-0.3
Hilon 1	no trading		
Team 1	1070	5451	-3.2
Real Estate, Building and Agriculture			
Azorim	1105	9447	
Elion	545	25538	+4.8
Africa Isr. 0.1	53900	281	+0.6
Dankner	5880	709	+1.7
RENTAL & Bldg.	5280	2100	+2.7
Bayshore 0.1	7330	2281	+8.0
ILDC r	83900	152	
Rassor r	no trading		
Mehadrin	8700	333	+8.8
Hedraim	2226	3792	+1.1
Industrials			
Dubek b	6510	950	
Pri-Ze 1	no trading		
Sunfrost	17000	215	-0.3
Adgar	122400	1792	
Argaman r	910	7609	+5.8
Delta G 1	16200	198	-0.3
Delta G 1	4380	1522	-1.6
Marquette 1	4700	276	-0.9
Ende 1	27600	117	
Pograt	4770	363	+0.6
Schoellerclia	18000	144	+3.2
Rogosin	3311	1452	-
Ordon 0.1 r	8220	684	+1.2
Le. Can Co. 1	4130	4251	+8.7
Zion Cables	2563	1956	
Pecker Steel	20800	15	+0.8
Elbit	614500	48	+7.7
Investment Companies			
IDB Dev. r	8930	1318	+9.2
Elion	5577	3157	+4.2
Afik 1	358	16263	+4.4
Gahelet	1582	632	+4.2
Israel Corp. 1	19709	2051	+6.6
Wolffsohn 1	13500	2	-1.5
Hapoalim Inv.	17740	1895	+4.4
Discount Invest.	5599	18010	+10.0
Mizrahi Invest.	32500	90	+0.9
Clal 10	1770	15736	+8.6
Landsec 0.1	2734	274	+1.0
Pama 0.1	13198	136	
Oil Exploration			
Paz Oil Expl.	29750	147	+2.8
J.O.E.L.	4861		5.0

Abbreviations: s.o. sellers only; b.o. buyers only; r registered

New star system for hotels

By GREER FAY CASHMAN

Jerusalem Post Reporter
Israel's hotels will have to earn their stars every four years and will face a new set of criteria that determine the ratings. Tourism Minister Avraham Shinar told a press conference yesterday.

Tourism Ministry inspectors will judge hotels on a batch of subjective criteria that make up a hostelry's environment. The committee will look to see whether rooms are clean and well maintained, evaluate the quality of service provided by bellhops, waiters and other staff; and check how big the rooms and public spaces, such as lobbies, are.

Hotel ratings will be revised according to the new standards. Some 20 per cent of the hotels are expected to be down-graded and between 8 and 10 per cent are expected to win improved ratings, the committee that recommended the new standards said. No hotel will be excluded.

In the past, hotel gradings were based solely on physical attributes, facilities and amenities such as size of rooms, height of ceilings, whether guest rooms were equipped with telephone, television and radio and if there was a swimming pool.

Gradings will also be influenced by the number of fully trained professionals on staff. Five-star hotels which surpass the criteria will be listed as five star de luxe. A 10-member public committee, chaired by Barclays Discount Bank managing director Moshe Neudorfer, spent two-and-a-half years examining 60 hotels in one- to five-star categories before arriving at the new standards.

Teva had strong nine months

Post Economic Staff

Boosted by a strong performance by its newly formed U.S. joint venture, Teva Pharmaceuticals Ltd. turned in an impressive \$104 million in sales in the nine months ended December 31.

In announcing the results yesterday, Teva said its board had voted a 40 per cent dividend for the 1986/87 year, in addition to two earlier dividends of 30 per cent each approved earlier in the year.

As Teva did not begin reporting

on a quarterly basis until last year, it could offer no year-on-year comparisons. However, in the previous 12-month period Teva had sales of \$91.2m.

Deducting sales from T.A.G. Pharmaceuticals Inc., its U.S. joint venture with W.R. Grace & Co., Teva's turnover for the April-December period would have been just \$80m., compared with \$84m. for the 12 months to March 31, 1986.

After-tax profit in the nine months came to \$8.1m., or 3.9 cents a share.

FINANCIAL DATA: ISRAEL, EUROPE, U.S.

ISRAEL MONEY MARKETS

SHEKEL INTEREST RATES
PRIME BORROWING RATE: 2.5% per month
Unlinked Deposit (Annual Rates)

	Last Updated	1-3 Months	3-6 Months	6-12 Months	12-30 Days
LEUMI	17.2	8.25-50%	9.25-50%	10.25-50%	12.30-50%
HAPAOALIM	13.2	10.25-50%	11.25-50%	12.25-50%	14.25-50%
DISCOUNT	17.12	7.16-50%	8.16-50%	9.16-50%	10.16-50%
MIZRAHI	1.12	8.17%	9.17%	10.17%	11.17%
FIRST INT'L	12.2	17.25-50%	18.25-50%	19.25-50%	20.25-50%

Rates vary according to size of deposit.
(Tapes: demand deposit paying daily interest.
Pakam: fixed-term deposit available from 7 to 59 days.)

PATAH - FOREIGN CURRENCY DEPOSIT RATES (February 17)

	3-MONTHS	6-MONTHS	12-MONTHS
USD (\$100,000)	5.75	5.75	5.75
STG (£100,000)	9.25	9.25	9.25
DMK (100,000 marks)	3.125	3.125	3.125
SPR (50,000 francs)	2.625	2.625	2.625
YEN (5,000,000 yen)	2.75	2.75	2.75

Rates vary according to size of deposit and are subject to change.

SHEKEL FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES (February 17)

	CHEQUES AND TRANSFERS	BANKNOTES	Rep. Rates
Currency basket	1.6500	1.6810	1.6711
U.S.A. Dollar	1.6975	1.6175	1.58
Deutsche Mark	0.8814	0.8924	0.86
Pound Sterling	2.4410	2.4715	2.36
French Franc	0.2647	0.2680	0.26
Japanese Yen	1.0421	1.0551	1.02
Dutch Florin	0.7808	0.7905	0.76
Swiss Franc	1.0441	1.0572	1.02
Swedish Krona	0.2468	0.2489	0.24
Norwegian Krone	0.2233	0.2232	0.22
Danish Krone	0.2236	0.2265	0.22
Finnish Mark	0.3530	0.3575	0.34
Canadian Dollar	1.1971	1.2121	1.17
Australian Dollar	1.0583	1.0716	0.97
S. African Rand	0.7882	0.7788	0.80
Belgian Franc	0.4209	0.4282	0.41
Austrian Shilling	1.2528	1.2686	1.22
Italian Lira	1.2381	1.2536	1.20
Jordanian Dinar	—	—	4.44
Egyptian Pound	—	—	0.77
ECU	1.8172	1.8399	1.8291

SUPPLIED BY BANK LEUMI

EUROPEAN FINANCIAL MARKETS

(February 16)

PRECIOUS METALS

GOLD:	LONDON A.M. FIX	396.85	P.M. FIX	397.25
	PARIS NOON FIX	400.88	ZURICH P.M. FIX	396.25
SILVER:	LONDON FIX	545.10		
PALLADIUM:	LONDON P.M.	510.25		
PLATINUM:	LONDON P.M.	119.00		

FOREIGN CURRENCY CROSS RATES (London 15.30GMT)

Forward Rates (February 17)

	SPOT	2 MTHS	3 MTHS	6 MTHS
DEUTSCHMARK	1.8135/50	76/73	109/106	214/209
POUND STERLING	1.5325/35	114/112	172/169	325/324
SWISS FRANC	0.510/20	78/75	112/109	218/208
JAPANESE YEN	153.15/25	52/50	72/70	137/132
FRENCH FRANC	6.0475/55	240/240	370/400	760/810
ITALIAN LIRA	1289.00/75	780/840	1150/1225	2375/2475
DUTCH GULDEN	2.0433/43	42/38	62/58	128/120
BELGIAN FRANC	37.480/50	7.58/5	10.61/5	

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Founded in 1952 by GERSHON AGRON, who was Editor until 1955; Editor 1955-1974
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Nordau, Hadar Hacarmel, POB 4810 (31047) Telephone 645444 Fax 645446. Published
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A birthday

THERE was a time when the Knesset's birthday became the occasion for eloquent rhetoric about its standing as the embodiment of Jewish national sovereignty. That was in those far off days when the achievement of sovereignty was still appreciated and not taken for granted.

Now, as yesterday's festive rhetoric in and about the Knesset showed, it is the Knesset's standing as the symbol of Israeli democracy that has become the major theme. And presumably that reflects the sense that now democracy cannot be taken for granted but rather must be considered a fragile reality in need of constant bolstering.

Yet if that is the case, there is something slightly ridiculous in Knesset members appealing to the citizenry to pay it homage because it is the symbol of our democracy.

Homage is its due with respect to the fact of sovereignty - a historical condition relatively immune to what happens in the Knesset. But with respect to democracy, it is what the Knesset members themselves do and do not do that governs the vital juices of Israel's democracy and the degree of esteem which the public accords the House.

Instead of being enamoured with themselves as symbol bearers, the MK's could more usefully direct their attention inward. This is indeed what the Speaker, Shlomo Hillel, understands. In his remarks yesterday, and in his actions since he took the post, he has insistently directed attention at the threat from within, whether blatant in the form of Meir Kahane, or insidious in the form of practices, like absenteeism and outside income that erode not only the image of the House, but democracy itself.

If the norms of Knesset behaviour, the quality of Knesset debate, the level of participation in committee work, decline, no amount of rhetoric about the Knesset as a symbol of democracy can compensate.

And in the last decade or so that decline has been all too evident. Only a small minority of the 120 members are diligent in their parliamentary - as distinct from their political - roles. They alone assume the burden of carrying the legislative process forward.

As a check on the executive branch, the Knesset has never distinguished itself. It has not had the tools, but, more important, it has not had the will. For the proportional electoral system makes the members dependent upon the party leaderships which usually populate the cabinet.

This weakness has only been intensified under the national unity government. It has led MK's of the two big parties to carry popular or party favour, not by serious scrutiny of executive actions, but by partisan targeting of ministers from the other party. The practice has only deepened the public's sense of governmental incohesion and the opportunism to which the politicians are apparently devoted.

For its next birthday, therefore, we would wish for the Knesset and its members less concern with image and symbol, and more concern with conduct.

DEMJANJUK

(Continued from Page One)
were put to death, Arad said. Each of the original three gas chambers - which were later added to - measured only 4 x 4 metres.

Describing a typical camp day for the 700-1,000 prisoners employed in Treblinka's various work teams, Arad said that the least infraction of the arbitrary rules led to death.

Arad also reported a little-known fact concerning Operation Reinhard: He said that the total value of loot taken from the victims came to about 178 million Reichsmarks, at a time when 2.5 marks were the equivalent of one dollar.

Arad then gave the sad facts of the August 2, 1943, revolt at Treblinka, which led to the closing of the camp.

Jews in work teams acquired a duplicate of the key to the camp arsenal and planned to overpower the guards and release all the prisoners. The revolt misfired by starting before weapons could be secured for most of the men. Half of the escaping Jews were killed near the fence and only about 150 made it beyond the camp perimeter. "Only 50-60 survived to see the day of freedom," Arad said. Only one German was wounded and two or three Ukrainians were killed, he added.

There were rumours that Ivan the Terrible had been killed in the revolt, but no witness ever said that he

actually saw Ivan dead. On the contrary, SS-trooper Gustav Muenzenberger said after the war that Ivan the Terrible had been with him in Italy after the closing of the camp, according to Arad.

The defence objected to this testimony, declaring it mere hearsay; but the prosecution said that it would back up the claim with documents.

After the dissolution of Treblinka, and the burning of the bodies that had previously been buried there, the camp site was ploughed over. "For months after this, and even after the end of the war, local farmers dug up the grounds, hoping to find valuables hidden on the bodies," Arad said.

Towards the end of the session, defence counsel Mark O'Connor cross-examined Arad over the identification of certain buildings in the camp. Producing a postcard showing the Treblinka at Kibbutz Lohamei Hagetaot, he tried to shake Arad's evidence on such matters as the width and length of the fenced-in path leading to the gas chambers, and the location of the steps leading into certain buildings.

The hall, which was not quite full during the morning session, filled up with spectators later. During the afternoon, groups of schoolchildren were obliged to stand in the aisles.

SHULTZ

(Continued from Page One)
U.S. defence contractors.

The senior administration official, at the separate briefing, said that the U.S. and Israel have long cooperated "in the security realm in a variety of ways, as we do with other close friends and allies, along with those outside of NATO and other formal alliances." He said that Israel had been "seeking ways to enhance our military relationship in a period of stringent budget constraints. We think that, given the high technological capabilities in Israel, that country will be in a good position - in a good position - to compete for various research and development contracts that are managed by the Defence Department."

Asked whether U.S. companies

were opposed to this decision, the official replied: "The operative word is competition. It is not a gift to Israel or to any of these other countries. It's allowing such competition."

The official said that the U.S. still hoped to sell more weapons to several moderate Arab states, including Jordan and Saudi Arabia, and that the subject would be discussed during the Shamir visit. No final decision on the exact scope of U.S. weapons transfers to those countries had yet been made, he added.

He said that the U.S. hoped to have a full discussion with Shamir on Israel's economy. "Our economic and our military assistance programmes are clear evidence of our stake in Israel's economic health and in ensuring its security," he said.

Don't squabble over refusenik drop-outs

Edith B. Frankel

PRIME MINISTER Shamir's decision to raise the question of political refugees on his visit to the United States is indeed an unfortunate one. The position taken by Shamir and other officials is that Jews are leaving the Soviet Union on Israeli travel documents, that they have a specific country to which they can come, a country which welcomes them, needs them, has worked for their release and is, by definition, their home. Therefore, goes the argument, it is wrong, even offensive, to call such people refugees, political or otherwise.

But this argument is fraught with problems on all sides and it would be well to reconsider the motives as well as the justification for it. First, the status of political refugee is given *inter alia* to emigres leaving countries of the Soviet Bloc. It is a commentary on the countries of emigration and not on the intended destination of the emigrant.

It is a status given not only to Jews, but to citizens of countries to which, for one reason or another, they cannot return.

Shamir would thus want the U.S. to differentiate between the legal rights of Jewish and non-Jewish citizens of the same state. One can have serious reservations about the precedent set by such a policy.

Then there is the question of freedom of movement. Does Israel really wish to set itself up not as a country to which Jews know they may come, but as one to which they must come? Furthermore, how are we to deal with questions concerning basic human rights, such as that expressed in the United Nations International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights: "Everyone shall be free to leave any country, including his own." The legal right to leave one's own country presumably also implies the right not to have to immigrate to any particular country. Do we wish to press the Soviet Union to comply with Article 12 in order to permit Jews to leave that country and then ignore it by forcing them to come here?

IN ORDER to deal with this problem, we should really be asking ourselves a host of questions. What is disturbing is that this is not being done. Instead of asking why there is

a large proportion of dropouts, even in today's sadly reduced emigration, various spokesmen - Shamir, Tsur, Dulzin and so on - are crying out against American policies and the American Jewish community.

Ironically, we are now seeing Israeli leaders showing concern lest Jews abroad be treated too well. Let us, they say, ask Hias and other organizations to reduce their aid to Soviet Jewish immigrants. Shamir, according to a *Jerusalem Post* report (February 10, 1987) will intercede with the administration "to reduce the benefits (medical, housing) that the emigres enjoy..." Is this a humanitarian position for an enlightened state to hold?

Would we really like to force Soviet (or other) Jews to come here at all costs? What purpose would be gained? People brought here under duress for lack of choice, flown on direct flights as has been mooted, would cause nothing but anguish.

There are some basic facts which must be faced. It is really too late to urge all emigrating Soviet Jews to come to Israel. So many now have close family or friendship ties with people who arrived in America in the 1970s that one simply cannot ignore their wish to join them.

Has our time-honoured tradition of helping fellow Jews in distress been reduced to helping fellow Jews only if they do what we want them to? There is no future for them as Jews in the Soviet Union. There is at least a chance for their survival as Jews if they manage to get out. So fighting for the rights of Soviet Jews to emigrate is still of the greatest importance.

FINALLY, instead of finding scapegoats in U.S. policy and the community aid given in America, why don't we ask about the immigration problems inherent here? Instead of attacking the medical and housing aid offered in America, why don't Shamir, Tsur et al ask what is wrong with our policies?

Did they ever view the standard immigrant processing procedure at the airport when immigration was at its height (not of the famous but of the ordinary)? Immigrants were

often prevented from seeing those families waiting for them downstairs until they had been processed. And one could see people being rushed off to live in places they had often not even heard of regardless of where their families here were already living. Was this a humanitarian way to treat people whom we so long to have here?

In a brief article, it is impossible to go over all the problems connected with settlement. But there is a crying need that this be done by an objective and concerned body.

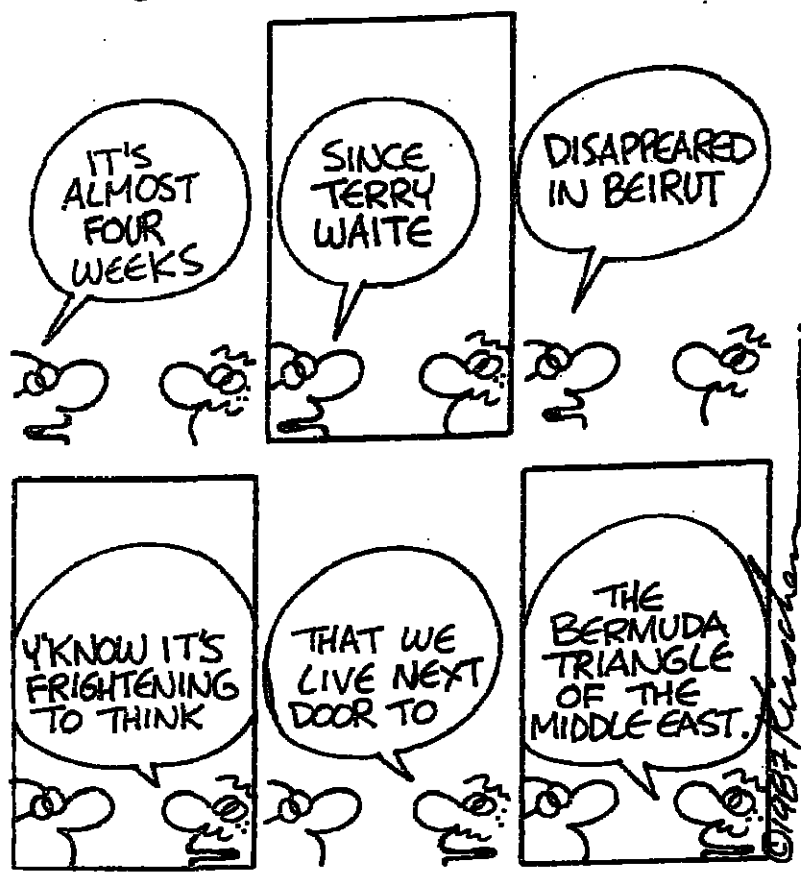
There are various reasons why Soviet Jews may not choose to come to Israel, personal and emotional, professional, economic and political. The low proportion coming to Israel might not be anyone's "fault." These people have little Jewish background, education or consciousness. They may simply be like most British Jews or American Jews: perhaps living here is not for them. But that is their choice and their right, just as it is of every Jew in the West.

Why should we be indifferent to our fellow Jews in distress merely because they may not choose to come here? Nor should we advertise that indifference. If Israel can express its concern about synagogues being defaced in foreign countries - without demanding that the congregations of those synagogues should live here in order to deserve protection - then what is wrong with defending the rights of Soviet Jews, even if they are not coming to Israel? And most important, let us start asking ourselves how we can improve things, so that those emigres who do choose to come here - from whatever country - will find this a better place to be.

There should be only one fight now. Emigration is pitifully low. It must be increased not on the basis of what the Soviet Union deems appropriate but rooted in internationally accepted norms of human rights. This is not the time to be squabbling over where the emigrants are going. All efforts are required to raise the emigration rate. We need a united, not a divided, stand.

The writer is director of the Marjorie Mayrook Centre for Soviet and East European Research at the Hebrew University.

Dry Bones



Empty gesture

Susan Hattis Rolef

THE APPOINTMENT of Mohammed Massarra as consul-general in Atlanta might be seen as a minor victory by those who favour greater integration of Israel's Arabs into Israeli society and public service. And yet, the appointment has been greeted with less than enthusiasm in these circles.

Perhaps MK Mohammed Wattad (Mapam), who advocates the integration of Israeli Arabs into all spheres, exaggerated when he said that the Ministry of Foreign Affairs was seeking "an Arab propagandist who will have to stand opposite other Arabs abroad and bark against their positions," but he undoubtedly reflects the true feeling among the Arab public that this appointment "will neither improve the feeling of the Arabs of Israel nor enhance their status."

The question of the integration of Israeli Arabs cannot be solved by the haphazard appointment of an Arab diplomat. It involves a change in approach which views those Israel Arabs who are loyal to a predominantly Jewish state of Israel as an integral segment of Israeli society enjoying maximal equality given the constraints of the Arab-Israeli conflict.

One does not have to be a leftist to hold this point of view. Minister-without-Portfolio Moshe Arens reflects this approach despite his hawkish positions regarding the conflict and the future of the West Bank and Gaza Strip. Furthermore, there are probably as many Jewish liberals in this country who have Arab partners or employ professional Arabs in their offices or enterprises as there are socialists - perhaps more.

Integration does not mean assimilation. It means that all members of society may develop, thrive and reach maximal personal fulfilment, while identifying with the state in which they live without losing sight of communal, ethnic, religious and other links which may vary.

WHEN MK Tewfik Toubi (Hadash) was first elected to the Knesset in 1949, the poet Nathan Alterman (certainly no far left-winger) wrote the following poem: "Who is Tewfik Toubi? He is a member of Knesset. He is an Arab communist. He sits in the house of representatives as of

right - not by act of charity... Like all the other delegates in the house, so Toubi sits in it by force of the regime..."

The democratic regime does not only apply to Arab Knesset members. But returning to the appointment of Massarra, was this really the right appointment to further this particular goal? This question is especially relevant since the current man in Atlanta is a staunch Herutnik who actually advised five Knesset members who visited the U.S. last spring not to visit ex-president Carter because he is no friend of Israel. Isn't the change a little extreme, and a little confusing to the people of Atlanta?

Is it wise to send an Arab to an American city where a good deal of his work will be contacts with the Jewish community, and where he will be expected to promote aliyah? Would it not have been wiser to send him as cultural attaché to a European country?

But why start to promote integration in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, where even Jewish left-wingers have found it difficult - for reasons of conscience - to serve in the last decade? In order to impress the *goyim*? To try to create the impression that Israel is truly egalitarian vis-a-vis its Arab population? That is not a true reflection of the reality, and any Arab diplomat would have to reply truthfully if asked this question abroad.

Why not start with some senior appointments in the ministries of Health, Education, Agriculture or Energy, if one is going to begin in Labour-controlled ministries. But there is no reason why it should necessarily be in those ministries. A gesture is not needed, but rather an honest effort to bring about change.

MK Wattad bet me that within a year Massarra will fail and/or quit. Though I wish Massarra the strength of character to do justice to both his state and his people in the performance of his new job, I didn't take Wattad's bet.

The writer is editor of the Labour Movement English-language monthly, Spectrum.

READERS' LETTERS

ZIONIST UNDERGROUND IN HUNGARY

To the Editor of *The Jerusalem Post* Sir, - The excellent article of your correspondent, Jenni Frazer, on the London play *Perdition* ("The theatre of the absurd" - February 6), which is largely based on an interview with me, appears to have been misunderstood on some minor points, which is perhaps inevitable in a long conversation. But since even interviews are quoted later as historical sources, and for the sake of my own integrity, I would like to correct some inaccuracies.

1. In my Zionist underground work, I cannot claim to have had personal contact with couriers, German officers or the smugglers who were engaged in bringing Jews from Slovakia and Poland to Hungary prior to the country's occupation; but it is correct that I was involved in the operation in almost every other respect. I therefore did not have a direct "experience in smuggling" but it is correct that, from the moment of Hungary's occupation, I was engaged in organizing crossing into Romania.

AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL

To the Editor of *The Jerusalem Post* Sir, - I refer to your report of January 25 concerning the Attorney General's reply to Amnesty International in the matter of the terrorist Adnan Mansour Ghanem.

The title, "Amnesty politically motivated," is incorrect and misleading; it implies that the Attorney General attributes to Amnesty International political motivations, which is not the case. The words,

2. When I said that "we were seen in the company of SS officers" with whom we had established contact in our desperate rescue efforts, I used the term "we" loosely, in the sense of "we Zionists." I personally was spared the painful experience of having to meet SS officers - except in the Gestapo prison as my interrogators.

3. Kastner's wife and daughter did leave with the Bergen Belsen transport but not Joel Brand's wife. (His children, however, were in the transport.)

4. I cannot say that the President of the Hungarian Zionist Federation, Otto Komoly, "died in the camps." He was arrested in Budapest and to the best of my knowledge his fate remained unknown.

STEPHEN J. ROTH,
The Zionist Federation of Great Britain and Ireland
London.

MISUSE OF OFFICIAL STATIONERY

To the Editor of *The Jerusalem Post* Sir, - I recently received a form letter in the mail from Shimon Peres. The envelope had the official seal of the State of Israel. His letter was written on stationery with the official seal of the State of Israel as the letterhead.

Perhaps this letter does not seem unusual except that Shimon Peres was not conducting state business. Rather, he was soliciting contributions for his political party and votes for his party at the upcoming Zionist Congress election.

The use of the official seal of the State of Israel for a strictly party matter is inappropriate and deceptive. In his letter, Peres is writing as the head of his Labour party, not as minister in the government of Israel. Support for his party cannot be construed, per se, as support for the State of Israel any more than support for Herut, Tehiya, or the CRM.

The Knesset should pass a law restricting the use of government stationery. The official seal of the State of Israel should be protected by trade mark laws and its use allowed only in the conduct of official government business. Any other use is inappropriate and deceptive.

WALTER GROSSMAN
Scarsdale, New York.

THE DANGER OF CULTS

To the Editor of *The Jerusalem Post* Sir, - Your February 5 article on cults was excellent ("Soul-traders abuse our laws," MK says"). Being a former member of a Christian personality cult in Denver, Colorado, I can appreciate the findings of the committee.

I believe it is important that public awareness be raised concerning cults, especially because of Israel's unique history. To be linked to Israel gives a cult an aura. Loyalty to Israel was used by our leaders as a con-

tinual tool of pressure and persuasion. That is, if you do as they say, it shows your love for Israel, even in matters totally unrelated to Israel.

The organization I belonged to succeeded in acquiring much wealth and property, to their leaders' great advantage. I strongly believe the most effective way to curb the cults is to publicly expose their financial actions.

JAMES MARLOW
Ein Yahav.

THE COST OF DEFENCE

To the Editor of *The Jerusalem Post* Sir, - In his interesting interview with Onno H. Ruding, the Dutch Minister of Finance, Pinhas Landau omitted to mention that Holland spends about three per cent of its GNP on defence. Israel's expendi-

ture to guard its frontiers is probably not far from 10 times as high.

Ramat Gan.

J. VOET

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